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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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11 September 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

SYMPOSIUM ON INTERNATIONAL LAW CONVENED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 10 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Lin Jin [2651 2516] and Hui Ping [1920 1627]: "A Report on the Symposium on International Law"]

[Text] Closing ceremonies of the first National Symposium on International Law were held on 14 May in Wuhan. Discussions on the floor centered around three areas.

I. The Introduction of Foreign Capital into China and Legal Problems Involved in Economic Contracts with Foreign Countries.

Participants studied the series of bilateral investment protection agreements China has signed with other countries and felt that while these agreements offer protection to foreign investors, some of the phrases used are ambiguous in implication and may become controversial in application. Participants were concerned that Western Scholars and governments might interpret these phrases along the line of "indirect nationalization." They pointed out that the nationalization issue constitutes the most important aspect of the protection of foreign investments in China. We should not ignore the topic simply because the nationalization of foreign capital is not likely to take place, nor should we under-estimate the significance of the issue. In negotiating with foreign countries over the terms of bilateral agreements, we should define appropriately and meticulously the word "nationalization."

Insofar as the "treatment given to countries that invest in China" is concerned, most of the participants believed that they should be accorded most-favored-nation treatment instead of national treatment for a number of reasons: (1) The issue concerns the sovereign rights of China and international law does not dictate that foreign investors be accorded citizen treatment. (2) In view of the fact that ours is a socialist society and a different economic system, it would be disadvantageous to China's economic development to give foreign investors citizen treatment. (3) The most common international practice is for the host nation to accord foreign investors most-favored-nation treatment through bilateral agreements. Therefore, on a mutually beneficial basis, China should accord foreign countries most-favored-nation treatment in order to attract more foreign capital.

Some participants pointed out that while it is a customary international practice for a host country to grant investors citizen treatment only in a more or less limited context, it is to China's disadvantage to deny flatly citizen treatment to all investors. Participants suggested that citizen treatment be given selectively and discriminately to some foreign investors in order to resolve this conflict. They proposed that specific terms be delineated and that limitations be set in bilateral agreements. In view of the fact that legislative work in China has not witnessed full development, we should address these agreements point by point, which is in keeping with the international practice.

Participants also analyzed the "Laws Concerning Economic Contracts with Foreign Countries" which took effect on 1 July. They felt that although general principles concerning economic contracts with foreign countries have been defined, there are still 12 issues that need to be addressed more specifically in "Details on Enforcement." For example, does Article 4 in the "Laws Concerning Economic Contracts with Foreign Countries" imply that the signing of contracts must comply with Chinese laws and is therefore above the general principles thereby delineated?

II. Issue Concerning "Sovereign Immunity."

As economic ties among nations become more complicated, great changes are taking place with the theory and enforcement of sovereign and property immunity. The international community is paying increasing attention to the issue. After having studied the history of sovereign and property immunity, participants predicted what direction the practice will move. Some believed that laws concerning sovereign and property immunity will continue to be in effect; however, sovereign immunity will be applicable to fewer cases. The discussions focused on whether countries that do business in China should be given sovereign immunity and what the rightful definition of business should be. In view of the fact that international law does not cover this question in detail, we must gradually formulate ordinances to address the issue. There were also participants who believed that sovereign and property immunity will continue to be part of the legal practice and that the number of cases to which it is applicable will not be reduced; they pointed out that the issue concerning how sovereign and property immunity should be defined and enforced has generated much controversy in the nations of the world. People who believe in absolute immunity want to expand, while those who believe in limited immunity want to restrict, the province in which sovereign immunity is enforced. In order to resolve the differences between countries holding these two views, more bilateral and multilateral agreements will be signed. However, those participants who predicted that the applicable sphere of sovereign immunity will be reduced argues that while bilateral and multilateral agreements may thoroughly resolve the conflicts, they are not expected to be reached in the near future as it is difficult to reconcile the differences among nations. Therefore, they held that sovereign and property immunity will continue to be enforced in accordance with domestic legislation.

Participants pointed out that in doing business with other countries, we should make a clear distinction between state property and property owned by state-run enterprises. State-run enterprises should not be given sovereign immunity.

Insofar as sovereign and property immunity is concerned, China should observe the following principles:

1. Adhere to the international law concerning sovereign and property immunity. Reject "absolute immunity" because it is unscientific.
2. Distinguish state property from property owned by state-run enterprises and corporations.
3. Before the economic reform reaches a conclusion, we should avoid engaging in foreign trade in the capacity of the state or government in order to avoid accelerating economic conflicts between countries into political conflicts.

III. Most Recent Development in International Law.

Post-war scientific and technological development has made it necessary for the international community to formulate new laws, including laws of the sea and outer space. Participants at the symposium also studied the peaceful use of outer space, the arms race in outer space between the superpowers, sovereign remote sensing of outer space and special economic zones and the enforcement of air laws. They felt that the reticulation method of study proposed in the article "Macro International Law" (LAW REVIEW, No 2, 1984) is significant because it helps resolve many of the problems in different branches of international law. They pointed out, however, that the theory of macro international law is still imperfect.

"Problems Concerning Joint Ventures in Shanghai and How China Should Deal with Them" categorizes existing difficulties: 1) China's inability to master key technology; 2) imbalances in foreign exchange earnings; 3) inadequate managerial skills; and 4) problems caused by the unresponsive domestic economic system. The same report proposed that the following steps be taken: 1) Concentrate foreign exchange earnings under various enterprises; 2) form in Shanghai a council on exchange stabilization using the withdrawal method of monetary organizations; 3) have our joint venture partners purchase raw materials in China; 4) issue bonds or stocks abroad; 5) provide a variety of loans and offer government subsidies if necessary; and 6) China's foreign policies should be in tune with one another.

12680

CSO: 4005/1183

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK DISCUSSED

Life-force Lies in Creativity

Beijing SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU [IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK RESEARCH]
in Chinese No 5, 8 May 85 pp 2-3

[Article by Comrade Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028], director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, in reply to a letter from Ms Wu Wenying [0702 2429 5391], secretary of the State Council Ministry of the Textile Industry CPC Committee: "The Life-force of Ideological and Political Work Lies in Creativity"]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrade Wenying:

I have received your letter of 29 January. Learning that the Ministry of Textile Industry and the China Textile Staff Member and Worker Ideological and Political Work Research Conference are paying close attention to preparations to establish the Spare-time Advanced Studies Institute for textile political-work cadres has made me very happy. The 5 million textile staff members and workers are a major force in China's working class and are undertaking heavy tasks in building socialist modernization. Due to their efforts during the past few years, China's textile industry has made giant strides and great achievements. Establishing the Advanced Studies Institute is essential in order to implement better the resolutions of the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee on economic system reform and to enhance the political and professional quality of textile staff members and workers. Ideological and political work played a major role during the Revolutionary War and should and can play a similar role in building socialist modernization. Proceeding from present actual conditions, the problem is how to carry forward and uphold the good things of the past while engaging in new creative activity. The life-force of ideological and political work lies in creativity and in being inherently linked to living realities. We must uphold at all times the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, but a departure from the tasks of devoting ourselves to the study of current practices, accurately grasping current social laws, understanding the current theoretical concept that the masses create history and having a thorough understanding of the people's current ideological mood not only will cause us to be unable to enrich and develop Marxism under the new conditions but may also even

create doubts as to whether we can uphold its basic principles. Ideological and political work is the task of serving the people. Ideological and political work cadres should above all become leaders in serving the people. But in order to set good examples, they must have the necessary knowledge, which includes a knowledge of Marxist theory as well as scientific educational knowledge, management and administrative knowledge and specialized technical knowledge. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recently published "Building Socialism with Distinct Chinese Characteristics" should become required reading and teaching material for the Advanced Studies Institute teachers and students and all ideological and political work cadres. The courses which the institute is now preparing to offer are all very good. In addition, would it be possible to invite on a regular basis certain comrades who are scholars and experts from within or outside of the textile industry and who have done research or had experience in certain areas to lecture, give guidance in study, enrich the students' knowledge in many areas to expand their horizons?

How to train ideological and political work cadres and do a good job of ideological and political work during the socialist modernization period is still a new problem. The attempt to invite comrades, who have specific qualifications and have been tempered to various degrees through actual work, to provide fairly systematic knowledge in all areas and exchange and improve the actual experience of ideological and political work cadres through the method of running the Spare-time Advanced Studies Institute is very creative in itself. I think that the paths which have been developed and the methods which have been discovered in this area by the textile industry will also certainly be able to inspire and play a positive role for comrades in other industries.

The few words of encouragement which have been entrusted to me to write to you have not been written well and it has indeed been difficult to comply with the order to write them, so please accept my deep apologies. I have hastily penned the above views, which are not necessarily desirable and are for reference only. Please give my regards at your convenience to the comrades who are doing their best to establish the Spare-time Advanced Studies Institute.

With Greetings!

Deng Lihun

30 January 1985

Setting Good Examples

Beijing SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU [IDEOLOGICAL/POLITICAL WORK RESEARCH]
in Chinese No 5, 8 May 85 p 3

[Article by Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535], secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee: "CPC Members and Cadres Must Set Good Examples in Correcting Unhealthy Tendencies" (Extract from an article entitled "CPC Members and Cadres Must be Taught To Serve Wholeheartedly the People Under the New Conditions")]

[Text] All CPC members and cadres must set good examples in executing CPC principles and policies and government decrees. All CPC members and

and cadres must work according to CPC Central Committee instructions and State Council stipulations. Premised on this, they should fully develop their enthusiasm, initiative and creative spirit.

Leading CPC cadres at all levels are undertaking the heavy task of leading the broad masses in building the four modernizations, and all leading cadres must set good examples in the areas of wholeheartedly serving the people and correcting unhealthy tendencies.

What is the role of setting a good example? From the perspective of leading cadre, he must first be correct himself, not use his power to seek personal profit, seek no personal privileges, have healthy tendencies and remain uncorrupted. Only in this way will he be able to enjoy the trust and support of the masses. Second, he must be a public servant. Leadership is service. Whether our cadres' posts are high or low, they are all public servants and servants of the people and must be diligent, cautious and conscientious in working for the well-being of the people, serve the development of production and not engage in such things as "seeking personal profit once one has power" or "not using one's powers which are invalid after a specified date." They must correctly use the powers of office bestowed on them by the party and the people, handle matters impartially, be honest and thoroughly upright and not practice favoritism or nepotism. Third, they must dare to stress, handle and meet difficulties in dealing with all kinds of unhealthy tendencies and other harmful trends which damage the interests of the state and the people and must not allow them to develop. Not only must they not harbor unhealthy tendencies in themselves, but they must dare to curb them in others. Fourth, they must set good examples in carrying out party policies and government decrees and not cause any doubts or ambiguities about them.

12267

CSO: 4005/1118

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM IN ADMISSIONS SYSTEM OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 5, 13 May 85
pp 2-5

[Outline of a Speech by Huang Xinbai [7806 6580 4101], Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education, at the 1985 General Institution of Higher Learning Admissions Conference: "Develop Admissions Numbers Stably, Continue To Reform Admissions Work"]

[Text] Higher education in China now is facing new situations of comprehensive reforms, sustained development and continued improvement. In order to adapt to these new situations, the tasks of admissions work in institutions of higher learning and polytechnic schools this year are to making reality the starting point and continue stable expansion of admissions numbers, and to continue reforms of admissions work on the basis of summarization of experiences.

I. Proceed From Reality, Continue Stable Expansion of Admissions Numbers

China's institutions of higher learning have developed at a fairly rapid rate since the 12th CPC Central Committee, and there has been a substantial increase in numbers admitted. In 1984, admissions in institutions of higher learning were 474,000 and admissions to adult institutions of higher learning reached 475,000. The index in the state's Sixth 5-Year Plan was attained a year in advance. There will continue to be a substantial increase in admissions to institutions of higher learning this year. Planned admissions to regular undergraduate and polytechnic institutions of higher learning will reach 563,000 and admissions to adult institutions of higher learning will reach 600,000. The two figures add up to more than 1.16 million. Admissions to common institutions of higher learning doubled in four years, while those to adult institutions of higher learning increased by more than two times. It is pleasing that total admissions to all types of institutions of higher learning have surpassed 1 million persons. A turnaround in the situation of a failure to complete polytechnic admissions plans began last year. The plan was not just exceeded, but was surpassed. This good situation in admissions work was unattainable in the past. Some regions, departments and schools now are considering the state's urgent need for talented people and are working as hard as possible to increase the number of admissions. Their enthusiasm is valuable, as we should support it. We also must take into consideration, however, that everything cannot be

implemented under the existing conditions. This means that there are some problems that deserve attention and I hope everyone will consider them.

First, we must concentrate on school construction to guarantee continued and stable growth in the number of admissions. The sustained increase in number of admissions to institutions of higher learning over 4 years has depended on everyone's efforts and a concentration on building up teaching staffs and school buildings. In addition, some new school administration measures have been adopted on the basis of the principle of multiple layers, specifications and forms. How to sustain continued and stable growth in admissions numbers is a very great topic that we face. It must be given serious consideration in all areas, departments and schools. For this reason, we must strengthen forecasts and plans for talented people and make meticulous arrangements in such areas as reforms of school administration patterns, school construction and other areas. Every institution of higher learning should consider striving to expanding admissions numbers when they are deciding on the number of admissions this year and they also should earnestly consider implementation of conditions in all areas not only to ensure continued growth and quality improvement not just for this year but for several years into the future as well. We certainly must seek truth from facts and integrate needs and possibilities to integrate expanded numbers with quality improvements. In terms of China as a whole, the number of students enrolled will reach about 1.6 million after the new students arrive, up by more than 200,000 over last year. Predictions are that there will be an increase of 400,000 per year over the next 3 years. Can all areas keep pace? Some schools have requested a reduction in admissions numbers this year, which is a signal deserving of attention. If we do not make reality the starting point, meticulous calculations and arrangements will be impossible. A blind pursuit of increased numbers that forces a decrease next year or the year after just is not good. It should, therefore, be clear that, with a prerequisite of improved quality, there should be a sustained and stable expansion of the number of admissions. We should avoid rises and falls in admissions numbers and especially avoid major rises and falls. An increase this year and decrease next year is not as good as a small average yearly increase. We hope that the students will have guaranteed study and living conditions after they arrive this year and that an effort is made to improve them gradually. On the basis of an admissions number of 563,000 this year, general institutions of higher learning certainly have the conditions to increase the number of admissions and should welcome and encourage them. Those with difficulties do not have to increase and appropriate decreases can be made with those with real problems. In summary, increases and decreases should seek truth from facts.

Second, continue to readjust layer structures and departmental proportions in general undergraduate and polytechnic institutions of higher learning. The hope this year is to readjust the ratio between admissions numbers to general undergraduate and polytechnic schools to above 1:0.75 and that the proportion in polytechnic schools be raised even further when conditions permit. In the area of departmental proportions, attention should be given to expanding admissions numbers in finance and economics, politics

and law, English and such areas of engineering as machinery, construction, electronics, computers, light industry, food products, textiles and other specializations in short supply.

Third, increases in the number of admissions to regular institutions of higher learning should concentrate on exploiting the potentials of and expanding older schools. Regional distributional and special sectoral needs mean that China should continue to set up several new institutions of higher learning over the next few years, especially polytechnic schools. They cannot, however, immediately accept large number of students. Older schools in China as a whole have a certain latent teacher potential. Increasing admissions numbers through exploitation of potential of and expanding older schools has the advantages of conserving on investments, providing results quickly and high quality. Exploitation of potential and expansion can be achieved by many methods, including commissioned training, joint school administration, accepting day students, and running auxiliary schools, night schools and correspondence universities. Other examples include the special off-campus cadre training classes run by older schools that have appeared in the past 2 years.

Having regular institutions of higher learning take responsibility for training a certain number of employed cadres is a very important historical topic that we face at the present stage. More than 20 million cadres in China need improvement. Regular institutions of higher learning must take responsibility for part of this task. To make unified arrangements for cadre training and improvement and to guarantee the required quality, studies done by the Ministry of Education, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Planning Commissions have determined that admissions to special cadre classes in institutions of higher learning gradually will increase their numbers to one-tenth of total admissions. The number can be a little larger if they do not occupy existing school buildings by holding classes off campus. More than 40,000 students were admitted to special cadre classes last year, and certain benefits were obtained. By taking the route of holding classes off campus, the strengths of the schools and the cadres' departments can be integrated. We can continue to adopt this pattern this year and it can be done on a slightly larger scale. The schools must be clear, however, that those institutions of higher learning that run off-campus classes must assume responsibility for the moral, intellectual and physical aspects of their students. There should be special responsible teachers and administrative personnel and matters should be handled according to educational rules to guarantee the necessary quality.

According to responses, the phenomenon of a small number of institutions of higher learning running commissioned training that have accepted students who do not meet admission criteria has attracted attention. Acceptance of students for commissioned training should participate in unified testing for admission to general institutions of higher learning. Many problems also exist in admissions testing in special cadre training classes and adult institutions of higher learning. One is a lowering of admission standards and admissions in excess of plans. The second is that seniority restrictions have been relaxed, dropping from 5 to 4 to 3 years. The third is that the

scale of admissions to special cadre classes has been expanded to include workers. This goes against the originally-determined goal for running the classes and even has resulted in turning a good thing into a bad one. It must be reiterated that admissions to special cadre training classes in regular institutions of higher learning and adult institutions of higher learning must focus strictly on admissions standards and do good admissions testing. Admissions levels cannot be lowered. Those admitted to special cadre classes should pass provincial-level and unified exams. The question of seniority must be handled according to stipulations. The scope of admissions to special cadre classes cannot be expanded to include workers.

Fourth, admissions plans to study classes for middle school teachers should be implemented. A substantial portion of the middle school teachers (including upper-middle, lower-middle, polytechnic and vocational middle schools) in China at the present time have a low level that must be raised over the next few years. Completion of this task is of enormous significance for improvement of overall educational levels. Regular institutions of higher learning should strive to do more work in this area. The original plan for undergraduate and special program classes in the 2-year middle school teacher system was to accept 10,000 people, but only 7,000 actually were accepted. They should continue to take responsibility for this task this year and should admit more than they did last year. The Ministry of Education is considering ways to make greater efforts to improve teachers in middle schools and take responsibility for more tasks. They also hope that comrades in CPC Committees in all areas will be concerned with this work. At the same time, we must consider how institutions of higher learning should train teachers for middle school vocational and technical education and problems in improvement of the level of existing teachers. Some trials can be done when the conditions are right.

Fifth, continue to expand polytechnic admission numbers. Last year's polytechnic admissions plan was surpassed but the ratio between regular institutions of higher learning and polytechnic admissions was only 1:1.14. The proportion in polytechnic schools was too low, and we must think of methods to raise it. This requires us to overcome the ideology of neglect toward middle school specialized education that has been around for so long. We must realize that investment and development of knowledge must be done in a multilayer fashion. We have a shortage of university students but an even greater shortage of middle school specialized personnel. A failure to consider this problem not only will lengthen the amount of time needed to train talented people and require more expenditures, but also will lead to the continued appearance of the phenomenon of wasted talent.

II. Summarize Experiences, Continue to Reform Admissions Work

We summarized our previous experiences 2 years ago and clarified four aspects of reforms in admissions work that must be considered. (1) We must select good news students for institutions of higher learning to promote the training of the experienced and specialized personnel needed for national socialist modernization and construction. (2) We should

benefit the development, reform and improvement of secondary education, primary education and even education as a whole. (3) We should benefit the formation of social peace and unity and an excellent social atmosphere. (4) We should benefit the sending of students to all fronts and regions after graduation so that they play a role in socialist modernization and construction. Based on this principle, reforms in three areas have been made in unified admission systems over the past 2 years:

1. Commissioned training has been adopted to supplement state directive plans for admissions and direct channels of relationships between training units and employing units have been opened up.
2. Adopt a method of directional admissions and directional distribution for some students to open up routes for talented people to go into rural areas and into regions and units with rather poor working and living conditions.
3. Achieve better implementation of the principle of comprehensive moral, intellectual and physical testing and selection of superior candidates, and expand school authority.

These reforms are almost identical in principle to the current reforms in economic systems now in progress in China. They are, however, very inadequate. Further reforms should be studied during reform of institutions of higher learning systems. For example, our understanding of commissioned training has undergone a process of gradual intensification, and we feel that commissioned training has four advantages. The first is that more students should be admitted and more talented people should be trained based on the actual employment situation. The second is that schools have latent potential that can be exploited by using this method. The third is that some administrative expenditures in institutions of higher learning can be increased. The fourth is that it can strengthen linkages between training units and employing units, thereby promoting reforms, development and improvement in institutions of higher learning. At the present time, the most fundamental change in these conditions is in the structural area, with the establishment of direct links between employing and training units, which is changing the current situation of an excessive number of links and blockages to linkage channels. This is of great importance for having institutions of higher learning serve economic construction and social development, for obtaining economical units for all areas of society. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee have pointed out that the goal of reforms in scientific and technical [S&T] systems is to develop forces of production. The principle of having economic development rely on science and technology and of science and technology being oriented toward economic development already has become clear, but systemic problems have not been solved in the past. How can S&T work be motivated actively to be oriented toward economic development? The reforms in S&T systems this time involve a solution of problems related to the linking of S&T work with production. The systemic shortcomings found in institutions of higher learning are similar to the problems in S&T work. The goal of those who are involved in institutions of higher

learning at the present time is to produce more talented people and results and to produce high quality talented people and high level results. There is a problem here related to ways to set up fairly direct linkages between schools and employing units so that the specifications and quantity needs of employing units for talented people are reflected rather quickly and accurately in the schools and so that the schools easily can receive assistance from the employing units. Further consideration, therefore, should be given to reforms in admissions work.

In order to promote further reforms in this year's admissions, we have revised admissions stipulations on the basis of summarization of past experiences. We now will explain some points related to several reform measures to be implemented this year.

First, there is the question of a suitable expansion in the scope of candidates for entrance examinations to give more young people the opportunity to enter themselves for examination. It has been decided this year that 1 percent or more of those students with relatively good moral, intellectual and physical characteristics who will be graduating from polytechnic and secondary teachers' schools can be recommended by their schools to enter for examination at the appropriate institution of higher learning. In consideration of the differences in the courses in polytechnic and secondary teachers' schools compared with upper middle schools, the admissions standards can be lowered a bit as appropriate. Finance and economics, politics and law, management, philosophy and other specializations should mobilize youth with practical experience to enter for examination and the age limit should be relaxed from 25 to 28 years. Examination candidates who have participated in tests for adult institutions of higher learning, who have superior achievements, who have reported for examination in finance and economics, politics and law, management, philosophy and other disciplines and who have been recommended by the adult institution of higher learning admissions office of a province, autonomous region or municipality can have their records examined independently by an institution of higher learning. This will aid the institutions of higher learning in selecting the best new students and also can encourage young people to work hard to advance.

Second, there is the question of plans for admissions sources. The goal of reforms in admissions sourceplan systems and methods this year is to think of expanding the authority of schools and have the schools consider ways to select the most talented people as well as ways to achieve better integration between admissions sources and the time of graduation and distribution in the future. For this reason, the schools under the Ministry of Education formulated their source plans. About 60 percent of the total number of planned admissions should admit students on the basis of where they will work after graduation. Around 30 to 35 percent can be determined on the basis of previous tests by provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities, with a focus on students with good academic records. The remaining 5 to 10 percent can be flexible, with the schools deciding where to recruit after the higher education test scores are released. This method still is in the experimental stage and we ask that everyone explore it further in practice and summarize their experience.

Third, there is the question of recommending middle school students and recommended students. Admissions to institutions of higher learning have adopted the method of integrated recommendation of middle school students with higher education testing, with institutions of higher learning selecting the best recruits. This is a bit more reliable and comprehensive than admissions on the basis of higher education tests and to a certain extent can overcome the inadequacies of having "a single test to determine acceptance or rejection." It was tested last year and the scope of the tests will expand this year. The question of how many middle schools to select for participation in the tests should be determined by education departments (bureaus) in the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

On this foundation, three institutions of higher learning tested the method of having a small number of upper middle school graduates not participate in unified testing on a small scale last year, with good results. Due to the superiority and complexity of work in this area, this experiment will be continued through trials on an expanded scale in several tens of institutions of higher learning in China this year. There are two groups of these schools. One group includes a normal college selected for the trials in each province, autonomous region and municipality (they also can decide not to hold the trials). The other group is several tens of college trials approved by the Ministry of Education. It is hoped that all of the trial schools will embody the spirit of "a cautious early battle, a task that must be won" during the trials. We must realize the importance of good work in this area. It historically examines students in the moral, intellectual and physical areas so that institutions of higher learning can select correctly the best new students, and it also will benefit educational reforms in middle schools. A developmental view shows that it also may be an excellent form for changing the single admissions model used in China and for establishing a focus on unified testing and selection of the best students through all types of routes. If done poorly, however, there will be many problems as well as some major ones. One problem is a failure to admit good students, to the extent of going through the back door [unofficial channels]. The second is that certain schools may use some inappropriate methods to compete for students, which will lead to abnormal relationships between different universities and different middle schools, and between universities and middle schools. Students will be subject to bad influences before they even have arrived at school, which also will have bad effects on society. The third is that normal educational procedures in middle schools may be disrupted, which will affect graduation examinations. Problems also may appear in recommended students. Each trial school must begin with the overall interests of the state and serve the production of more talented people in a faster manner and of good quality. Furthermore, the lack of experience means that this year's reforms must be carried out under leadership in a gradual manner. The trials must be based on the decisions of the Ministry of Education. Things cannot merely run their course.

Fourth, there is the question of expanding the authority of schools and placing greater responsibility on them in the first group of schools that are trying "independent recruitment." This method was tested and proven

to be feasible last year. It was decided this year on the basis of last year's experiences that the number of archives for students taking examinations who are above the cut-off line for recruitment in the first group of schools should be proposed by the schools and are not subject to the 120 percent restriction. A school can do so if sufficient numbers of students have applied for examination there. Within this range, the students can determine who they will admit. The question of handing down [generational transfer of admission opportunities] should be the responsibility of the schools. Admissions should be supervised as needed.

Fifth, there is the question of revising physical examination standards. There has been a rather substantial revision of physical examination standards for examination students this year. The reason is that some standards in the past were too strict and that some were implemented mechanically. "Comprehensive examination of moral, intellectual and physical character, recruitment of the best" is not equivalent to having the same standards for moral, intellectual and physical qualities. "Moral character" is the prerequisite. Institutions of higher learning provide specialized higher education. "Intellectual character" is an important condition that determines whether or not one is admitted to a university. "Physical character" also is very important, but not as important as "intellectual character." There is an obvious improvement in institutions of higher learning in comparison with the next lower level. Obviously, it cannot be understood that, following an improvement in levels of knowledge, there should be a one-step improvement in the physical qualities of university students compared with upper middle schools students and that graduate students should be improved one step further than undergraduate students. China is a socialist country and it has the social responsibility of allowing more and more young people to receive more and more education.

This also concerns the question of how to deal with handicapped young people who enter for examination. We should be sympathetic and care for the growth of handicapped young people and gradually create the conditions so that those of them who wish to be like healthy young people can receive a higher education and make use of their intellect and talents to serve the four modernizations drive, and we should deal with their welfare. This is one index of construction of the socialist "two types of civilization." The higher the level of spiritual and material civilization, the greater the number of opportunities for handicapped young people. There is no doubt, however, that we are subject to economic restrictions and can create the conditions only gradually. Based on existing conditions, we can only accept those handicapped young people who report for examination when they can take care of themselves and [whose disability] does not affect the specialization for which they apply and their work after graduation.

The five points above are the changes that will affect a national scale this year. In order to explore further experiences in reforms in admissions work, we also should carry out some trials on a small scale: (1) Request several provinces to experiment with changing or discarding the current method of admitting the first or second group of new students. (2) In

order to study questions related to reforms of university admissions test trials, curricula and so on based on upper middle school committee examinations, Shanghai Municipality has experimented with independently assigned examinations. (3) Trials of "standardized tests" for English and Mathematics are being carried out in Guangdong Province. (4) One or two schools can be selected to try out independent admissions under prerequisites of not obstructing admissions to other schools and no excessive restrictions on the wishes of examination students.

We hope that these experiments will cause reforms in admissions work in institutions of higher learning to be well-matched with reforms in higher education systems and that they will be better suited to the needs of reforms in economic systems in China.

III. Strict Discipline, Prevent Corrupt Practices

We formulated several new stipulations during the process of reforms to guarantee that the reforms would proceed smoothly. We were resolute in our reforms and even accelerated our pace and continued to advance. Some questions may be encountered during the reforms, and we cannot retreat because of them. There are procedures and discipline in reforms, however, and there should be a stipulation of common respect concerning competition. The starting point of our reforms is the basic interests of the state and the people. Like reforms in other spheres, however, it is easy for incorrect and inappropriate demands that start from the interests of individuals of individual units to be mixed in, and corrupt practices in society also can interfere. Every year we must re-emphasize the need to prevent corrupt practices in admissions work in institutions of higher learning, especially with the new upsurge of evil practices, and everyone must be more concerned. Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently emphasized the question of ideals and respect for discipline. In reforms of admissions work, we should encourage the will to reform, and we should emphasize the necessary discipline and be on guard for and eliminate corrupt practices. Each school can handle matters themselves within the scope of their authority. Matters that affect other schools should be considered and discussed further and submitted to the related departments for examination and approval. Others not only affect fraternal schools but can affect middle schools, and they should be done cautiously and reported to local educational administrative departments for examination and approval. As for questions that concern the whole situation, they should be handled by written final decisions. This can guarantee that our reforms will proceed methodically and will prevent interference by corrupt practices and gain victory.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM IN COLLEGE ENROLLMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, May 85 pp 78-80

[Article by Gao Baoli [7559 1405 4539] and Zang Tiegun [5258 6993 6511]:
"The Second National Symposium on the College Entrance Examination"]

[Text] The second "Symposium on the College Entrance Examination" was held in Guangzhou from 10-16 January of this year.

The current system of unified recruitment, planning and acceptance standards instituted by the nation's institutions of higher learning has contributed considerably to the high quality of students and has positively affected China's socialist construction. In particular, since the resumption of the college entrance examination in 1977, this system has won a favorable response and trust from the public. On the other hand, there still exist certain deficiencies that must be addressed.

The recruitment work conducted by institutions of higher learning is an important part of academic education because it concerns the quality of college students and integrates secondary education with higher education. Reform of the college recruitment system constitutes an important part of the educational reform. The most recent "Symposium on the College Entrance Examination" helped expose the deficiencies of the current system, summarize the experience acquired over the past few years, devise plans for future development and provide the theoretical guidance for an even better college recruitment system. The following is a summary of the discussions on the floor.

I. Reform the System of Unified Planning; Trial-implement the System of Contract Training

Despite the fact that China's higher education has witnessed considerable progress in the 30-some years since the founding of the nation, the number of talented people nurtured by institutions of higher learning falls short of the demand of the state; moreover, some of our college graduates are unable to apply fully what they have learned. This phenomenon can be attributed to a variety of factors, the most significant of which is that the current system of planning and placement instituted by institutions of higher learning is imperfect. Its major deficiencies are: (1) Recruitment plans are designed inadequately and cannot project accurately the demand for talent by the economy

and various sectors; as a result, in some specialized fields the supply of people who are talented exceeds the demand while in others it falls short of the demand. Also, some agencies are in desperate need of talent whereas others are overstaffed. All this has led to a waste of talent. (2) Due to inadequacies of recruitment and placement plans, it has been difficult to assign college graduates to work for state key-point projects located in remote and backward regions. (3) Planning and educational administrative departments tend to be overly inflexible in their approach to the management of individual matters by implementing almost exclusively directional planning; as a result, institutions of higher learning are deprived of their independence and lack initiative.

In view of these deficiencies, in recent years a number of provinces, cities and institutions of higher learning have attempted certain reform measures, including contract training. As a backup device to the state's recruitment policy, contract training opens up the channel between training and employment agencies, brings into full play the initiative of schools and employment agencies and restructures the unitary format of the state recruiting plan.

Contract training has demonstrated the following strengths: (1) It helps supply the talent demanded by state key-point projects in remote and backward regions. (2) It helps perfect state recruitment and placement policies. (3) It brings the initiative of various sectors into play and taps new financial resources for higher education. (4) It helps develop the potential of institutions of higher learning, particularly that of those with long histories.

Contract training programs aim at all members of society and give prospective students the standard college entrance examination. The differences in the cultural levels of various regions should be taken into consideration, and the acceptance standards observed in directional recruitment in remote and backward regions should vary according to the conditions in individual localities.

The specifics of contract training, such as those concerning the exchange of talent and the "rightful ownership" of graduates, still need to be addressed. Under the socialist system, labor should not be treated as a commodity; more study should be conducted on the specific terms of contract training.

II. Reform the System of Unified Enrollment; Institutions of Higher Learning May Gradually Implement the System of Independent Enrollment As Long As They Adhere to the Standard Entrance Examination

The current college enrollment system is a unified system instituted under the supervision of the recruitment committees of various provinces, cities and autonomous regions. Prior to 1984, students were admitted on the basis of their exam scores, i.e., applicants who had passed the entrance exam and had proven to be politically, morally and physically sound were admitted in the order of their scores.

Participants at the symposium believed this particular system is deficient despite the fact that it was once an effective method. Its flaws are: (4) Institutions of higher learning cannot take the initiative in recruiting; as a result, the quality of students is adversely affected. Recruitment committees,

which supervise enrollment work, are not able to have a comprehensive understanding of the total situation and therefore fail to meet the demands of various specialized fields. Due to the fact that students who have passed the entrance exam must be accepted, there is not much schools can do to be flexible in recruitment work. Moreover, the system has prevented colleges from understanding fully the characteristics of secondary education and the conditions of high school students. Also, the conflicts that invariably arise between recruitment committees and colleges have adversely affected the efficiency of recruitment work. (2) The fact that students are admitted "in the order of their respective scores" means we overemphasize the intellect factor and students' respective total scores, which is not in keeping with the principle of evaluating the overall moral, intellectual and physical development of students and of giving priority to those with the best records. Consequently, secondary education has progressed in an unhealthy manner and certain high schools are concerned only with the proportion of students passing the college entrance exam. (3) The system has prevented students from entering the departments of their choices. Overemphasizing the total score of each student means that recruitment committees cannot take students' choices into consideration; as a result, students have to indicate their preferred majors on the basis of (the estimates of) the respective total scores they acquire on the college entrance exam. Few of our college freshmen are majoring in subjects of their first choices. This is disadvantageous to the effort to nurture students who specialize in certain subjects.

In view of these deficiencies, various localities have attempted a number of reform measures, including the method of "proportionate enrollment on the basis of applicants' choices" instituted in a large number of provinces, cities and autonomous regions. However, the effectiveness of these measures is limited and there are issues that have to be addressed. For example, an applicant's college entrance exam score will decide if he will be admitted to the department of his first choice. How will the duty of the recruitment committees be balanced with its power? It is not possible to resolve these issues under the current system. This is why we should allow institutions of higher learning to reform the enrollment system by gradually implementing the system of independent enrollment as long as they adhere to the standard entrance exam. We think conditions for such a reform have matured.

The system of independent enrollment by institutions of higher learning is one whereby, while observing the unified recruitment policy of the state, institutions of higher learning may act independently in deciding which students to enroll on the basis of evaluations of the applicants' respective moral, intellectual and physical performances, the needs of the schools and the wishes of applicants. The role of the recruitment agencies will become that of the supervisor.

The system of independent enrollment makes it easier for institutions of higher learning to conduct more comprehensive evaluations of applicants in terms of their moral, intellectual and physical development. As schools become more autonomous, they may admit students to the departments of their choices, which can help better the distribution of talent, produce people who are proficient in specialized subjects and strengthen the ties between institutions of higher

learning and secondary schools. Moreover, it can make the competition among institutions of higher learning (particularly those that recruit around the same time) more fierce so that each will try to improve the quality of the education it offers in order to attract more students.

Participants also tried to project the problems that may arise from such a reform. One of these is that those schools that are weak in competitive ability may end up with few applicants. These schools may be allowed to recruit before others, disregard the passing score and enroll a number of students in the departments of their first choices, recruit high school graduates (or graduates of vocational secondary schools) on the basis of recommendations and enroll part-time students and implement directional recruitment.

For many years, no consensus has been reached as to whether we should institute the system of independent recruitment or that of unified recruitment. The research efforts we have had during the past years were aimed at simplifying the issue by separating unified testing from unified enrollment. Unified testing (whose content ought to be improved) should be retained in principle; on the other hand, unified recruitment is terribly deficient and should be reformed. Therefore, one may say that China's college enrollment system is moving toward more independent enrollment by institutions of higher learning while retraining the standard college entrance exam.

III. Implement the System of Joint Graduation Examination in Senior High Schools in Order To Assure the Quality of Secondary Education

At present, passing the college entrance exam has become the purpose of education for many high schools; as a result, secondary education has deteriorated and deviated from the correct educational line. The proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade has become for many people the criterion by which the competence of teachers and the effectiveness of education are evaluated. This phenomenon can be attributed to the fact that the high school graduation exam is often confused with the college entrance exam.

The college entrance exam is discriminating in nature in that it aims at singling out those students who are the most promising; the high school graduation exam is a qualifying exam in that it determines whether a student is qualified to graduate. The present system of the college entrance exam not only is ineffective in selecting promising students but also has unjustly raised the standard of the high school graduation exam, has re-enforced the unhealthy trend of pursuing a higher proportion of students who plan to enter college and has adversely affected the quality of secondary education. Moreover, many of the high school graduation exams cannot adequately determine if the students are qualified to graduate. In view of this, the two exams should be conducted separately. We should institute the system of a joint high school graduation exam in order to evaluate accurately the quality of our secondary education; moreover, the college entrance exam results will no longer be the only standard by which the effectiveness of secondary education is evaluated. A college entrance exam given on the basis of a joint high school graduation exam will enhance the former's effectiveness in selecting talent.

Some comrades suggested that the joint exam be made by the Ministry of Education and be given uniformly by various provinces, cities and autonomous regions; others proposed that it be made by various provinces, cities and autonomous regions and be given by region. There were also some comrades who thought that the unified joint exam may be implemented first on the provincial or regional level and then nationwide.

The joint high school graduation exam should only test the students in what they have learned in high school. The majority of the participants felt that the entire high school curriculum should be taken into consideration when deciding what subjects students would be tested in.

The joint graduation exam can function as the unified high school graduation exam and prepare students for the college entrance exam. Some participants proposed that students who pass the joint exam be issued high school diplomas and, on the basis of their respective scores, be allowed to take the college entrance exam. But others felt that such an approach would inevitably set up standards that students have to meet in order to graduate and take the college entrance exam and that it would complicate the matter even more and make the joint high school graduation exam meaningless; therefore, they suggested that all those who hold diplomas be allowed to take the college entrance exam.

Some comrades proposed that a student's joint exam result be counted as part of the college entrance exam score, whereas others opposed such an idea, holding that the joint exam score should be used as reference only.

Participants believed that we should enhance the social status and credibility of the joint high school graduation exam so that people will attach more importance to it and the high school diploma will eventually become essential to securing employment.

Implementation of the joint high school graduation exam will invariably encounter a series of problems and difficulties that require our attention. We should conduct a thorough study of the joint high school graduation exam and the college entrance exam in order to decide on their respective contents and integrate them. The two exams should be treated as two integral parts of one evaluative process.

IV. Reform the Categories and Subjects of the College Entrance Exam

The most important aspect of instituting the system of the college entrance exam is to decide on its categories and subjects. Many of the existing deficiencies of the system can be attributed to this issue. The content and form of the present college entrance exam are conditioned by the high school curriculum and the traditional exam, which means that students are tested in only a number of subjects that are directly related to their prospective major fields. Being unable to gauge accurately the intellectual capabilities of students, this system is insufficiently equipped to select talent.

Insofar as the categories and subjects of the exam are concerned, the fundamental problem is that there are too many of them. It is not easy for students

to tell what specialized subjects they have aptitudes for when they have to study for a large number of subjects. Students are now tested in some subjects that are irrelevant to their prospective major subjects and not tested in some of the subjects that will be useful in the future; moreover, they shoulder a very heavy workload since they have to prepare for so many subjects. In short, the subjects covered by the college entrance exam are diverse and not comprehensive. We should reduce the number of subjects students have to be tested in, which is a likely alternative after we institute the joint high school graduation exam. Participants agreed that students should be tested in literature, mathematics, foreign languages and one or two subjects directly related to their prospective major fields.

Insofar as the method of categorizing is concerned, participants felt that the one currently employed is unscientific and should be readjusted or reformed. They proposed two approaches to the issue.

The first one of these involves a more general and less detailed approach. Proponents of this approach believed that in deciding the categories and subjects covered by the college entrance exam, we should aim at expanding the students' range of knowledge and nurturing their adaptability. Some comrades proposed that the college entrance exam cover subjects in both the humanities and the natural sciences; as such, a policy may help prevent high schools from stressing only those subjects related to the students' prospective major fields and therefore may help expand the students' range of knowledge and make its structure more reasonable. We should nurture talented people who can conduct "intensive" studies on the basis of a broad range of knowledge. Giving the college entrance exam by category is not the best way to recruit students.

Proponents of the second approach supported more detailed categorization because they believe that the general approach is insufficient in determining the students' aptitudes for specialized subjects. They suggested that the joint high school graduation exam be given by various provinces, cities and autonomous regions and that those who pass it be allowed to take the college entrance exam, which may in turn cover a variety of subjects.

There were also comrades who held that the categories and subjects covered by the college entrance exam should not be too diverse so that it would be easier for students to choose their prospective major fields. It is too difficult to test the students in every available subject offered by institutions of higher learning.

V. Work for a Scientific College Entrance Exam and Modernize the Procedure

Because of a well-defined guiding ideology, the college entrance exam that was resumed a few years ago has had a positive effect on college recruitment work and the quality of secondary education. On the other hand, we should recognize that our research and accomplishments in this aspect still fall short of international standards. Our weakness lies principally in our lack of understanding of the nature of the college entrance exam, which is flawed by the fact that it is relatively unscientific and inaccurate.

The college entrance exam is a form of projection, whose result is the criterion by which a student is accepted or rejected and whose accuracy directly affects the quality of college students. Statistics show that the system of college entrance exam currently instituted in China is not sufficiently scientific.

The makeup of the college entrance exam is unscientific. Every year, the educational and administrative departments organize a group of people to formulate the exam, which tends to be subjective and a mere adjustment (in degree of difficulty and range) of the exam from the previous year; therefore, it may be very difficult and demanding one year and exceedingly easy and incomprehensive the next.

Exams must establish credibility and accuracy. As a form of projection, the college entrance exam must be highly trustworthy and scientific. The credibility value of the result of a large-scale exam must be greater than 0.90. According to data provided by the scientific research section of Guangdong's provincial recruitment committee, with the exception of that of foreign languages ($\alpha=0.943$), none of the credibility values of the other subjects covered by the 1984 college entrance exam exceeded 0.90. After having studied the relative ties between the results of the college entrance exam and the students' grades in college, many schools and research groups now believe that the college entrance exam is unscientific.

The low credibility of the college entrance exam can be attributed to inaccuracy in grading, which is the result of both the subjectivity of examiners and the unscientific nature of the questions. As part of a study of the objectivity of the exam conducted by a certain province in 1983, the difference between the highest and lowest grades given to a student's language and literature exam was a shocking 23 points. (See "An Investigation and Analysis of the Objectivity of the System of Grading Used in the College Entrance Exam," JIAOYU YANKIU, vol 2, 1985). This factor must be addressed.

The system of the college entrance exam currently instituted in China is respected and affects more than just college enrollment. How can we improve its quality and make it more scientific? A more feasible approach would be standardization--the standardization of the exam, the testing procedure and grading. The imperativeness and feasibility of this method were also discussed on the floor. In order to standardize the exam, there must first of all be a large number of examination questions available--each of which is carefully studied, analyzed and relevant. Examination questions may be solicited from the entire nation. The availability of a large number of examination questions means that the quality of the college entrance exam may be controlled. The exam should be given in strict compliance with the standardized procedure. Finally, grading and the registration of grades will be done by computers.

Participants suggested that a national testing center be founded as soon as possible and that a group of professionals specializing in making the exam be formed. They also proposed that we popularize educational statistics and educational surveying at the same time as we study how to improve the college entrance exam.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM IN COLLEGE GRADUATE PLACEMENT SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Yang Xuewen [2254 1331 2429]: "Important New Policy To Reform the College Graduate Placement System]

[Text] The "CPC Central Committee's resolution on Educational Reform" instructs that students recruited through the state enrollment plan will not be guaranteed placement by the state after they graduate. This is a very significant resolution.

The policy was first instituted by short-term vocational colleges in 1978. By 1984, the number of these schools reached 82, with a total enrollment of more than 47,000 students. Students must pay tuition fees and are recommended by schools upon graduation to employment agencies, which reserve the right to hire the most competent. This system has proven to be efficient in that it eliminates the "iron rice bowl" syndrome and brings students' initiative into full play. Many people whose college entrance exam scores were low have turned out to be hard-working students. The fact that placement opportunities are no longer guaranteed has not led to unemployment among these students. The policy was trial-implemented this year by a number of universities, including Qinghua University and Jiaotong University in Shanghai. After having analyzed the deficiencies of the placement system and the efficiencies of hiring the most competent, the CPC Central Committee decided to address the issue in the "Resolution."

Due to the fact that employment agencies are now able to hire the most competent, in recent years areas that are economically more advanced have attracted a greater number of college students. We should recognize that this trend can help further develop these areas; however, hiring of the most competent by employment agencies does not mean college graduates can choose where to work. The "Resolution" instructs that applications for jobs, recommendations by schools and hiring by employment agencies be done within the guideline of state policy. On the basis of the economic and social demands of various localities, state supervisory organs will make unified planning as to where college graduates should work. This means we should reform both the placement policy and the college recruitment system so that accurate projection can be made at the time of enrollment as to how many people will be needed by various fields and sectors. It would be too late if we wait to address the issue when it is time to graduate.

This is why the "Resolution" stresses the overall planning of higher education and the medium- and long-range projection of the demand for talent and instructs us to improve planning for recruitment work and integrate enrollment plans with the long- and short-term needs of the state. The present system of recruitment is characterized by two methods. The first one is called "enterprise planning," which assures that the number of students recruited by various universities meets the demand for talent by state projects. The second method is called "resource planning," which is used by schools affiliated with various state organs in deciding how many students to recruit based on the projected local needs so that the resource and the purpose are integrated. "Enterprise planning" assures an overall balance between the economy and the development of higher education; it also makes the structure of higher education more reasonable. "Resource planning" assures that there is an approximate (not absolute) balance in the overall economy between the number of students recruited and job openings. Only when the two kinds of "balance" materialize and jobs are available to graduates can the overall economy be under control. In view of the experience we acquired in 1984, this year the state Educational Council will not make unified resource planning for various departments and schools to observe in recruiting; instead, it will only see that approximate balances are achieved in various localities and that the overall economy is well structured. Various departments and schools will be given greater authority in designing the specifics of specialized subjects and conducting resource planning. The purpose of this new approach is to strengthen the ties between schools and society and enable the former to integrate enrollment with prospective job openings so that the most competent can be employed.

Enrollment in college is not a guarantee for employment. Students do not necessarily "return to where they came from." There must be an interchange of talent. Therefore, further changes must be made with respect to the college placement policy. This year, schools affiliated with the Ministry of Education and many others that are not have adopted measures to reform the system. Under state guidance, schools and employment agencies studied both the "supply of and demand for" college graduates so that this particular sector of the economy can be well taken care of.

Despite the fact that efforts have been made to improve resource planning, the number of students enrolled in colleges located in remote areas is relatively small because of unsatisfactory college entrance exam scores. Therefore, the "Resolution" instructs that directional planning be instituted in relatively backward areas to assure that a certain number of graduates are assigned to work there. Under directional planning, the state will subsidize enterprises located in remote and backward areas and assure that a certain number of college graduates work for them.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON BEIJING SYMPOSIUM ON POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 2, 29 Mar 85 pp 8-14

[Article by Ren Yanmi [0117 6056 1348]]

[Excerpts] The Beijing International Symposium on "Population and Development" took place 10-12 December 1984.

The symposium received 38 papers submitted by both Chinese and foreign scholars. Its deliberations covered six specific topics. Due to limited space, this article gives only the gist of the papers on the specific topics discussed at the symposium.

I. General Principles of Population and Development

The general principles of population and development were the most extensively discussed topics. "China's Population Changes (1949-1982)," a paper prepared by Prof Liu Zheng, director of the Institute of Population Theories, People's University of China, is a summary of China's population development based on a comparative analysis of the 1982 general census and the census data of old China. First of all, it cited five salient features, including the fact that the rate of natural population growth in China today is greater than that of old China; the fact that the rate shows marked fluctuations and sharp drops; the fact that urban birth rate and population growth surpassed before falling behind those of the villages; the fact that the minority nationalities recorded a higher rate of growth than the Han people; and the fact that urban population growth has been comparatively slow. Second, it explained the changing fertility norms in China by applying different fertility norms to a given group of people at a given time to compare the trends in China and in foreign countries. Finally, it offered a comparative regional and historical analysis of different death rates, life expectancies and causes of death in China and in foreign countries to illustrate the changing death patterns of China's population. It also analyzed the different population patterns and comparisons in up-bringing of the different regions and nationalities in light of changing age structure. The paper ended with five conclusions.

Prof Li Jingneng, director of the Nankai University Population Research Institute, said in "The Impact of Economic Development on Population Changes in Tianjin," a paper he co-authored with Wu Guocun, that there are three indications of emerging population changes in the municipality of Tianjin: 1) a change of population structure from a youth type to an adult type, 2) a marked drop in birth rate and 3) a decline of the rate of population regeneration. The second part of the paper analyzed the causes of population changes due primarily to socio-economic development. The third part analyzed how population changes are affected by four variables determined by economic conditions: medical and health services, cultural and educational level, social welfare and social insurance, and the level of consumption and lifestyle. Finally, it discussed the impact of population policy.

"Population is an Important Factor in Mapping the Strategy of Economic Development" is a paper co-authored by Prof Tan Chongtai and Tu Lizhong of the Wuhan University Population Research Laboratory. After discussing the importance of population in the strategy of economic development and the relationship between population and the strategic objectives of economic development, it dwelled on the relationship between population and strategic policy decisions on economic development. It recommends that China's technological structure adapt to the educational level of the working population, that its huge labor force be fully utilized and that the system of ownership be further stratified. China's industrial structure, therefore, should be readjusted to develop labor-intensive industries. As for the problem of population and agricultural modernization, it favors intensive cultivation, intensive farming operations and large-scale farming in order to address the problem of surplus farm labor.

"An Analysis of the Causes of Changing Birth Rate in China" is a paper submitted by Liu Fude, associate professor at the Institute of Population Theories, People's University of China. After reviewing the changing birth rate and natural population growth in more than 30 years since the founding of New China and affirming the success of China's population control, he showed in his analysis of the causes of the changing birth rate that the decline of the rural birth rate is a controlling factor of the changing birth rate all over China. He believes economic factors and the changing birth rate are inversely related but not in a precise inverse ratio. Basing his calculations on related coefficients, he found that the level of education plays an especially vital role in birth rate changes and that different kinds of manual labor also have a significant impact on the birth rate. Finally, he underscored the strategically important role of population policy in bringing about birth rate changes in China.

Zhang Kaimin, deputy director of the associate research fellow at the Institute of Sociology, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, spoke on "The Development and Characteristics of Shanghai's Population Changes." Following a historical survey of Shanghai's population changes, he explained the population trends of Shanghai touched off by restructured administrative areas, natural population growth and movements of population since the Liberation. He listed five characteristics of the population of Shanghai: high density but uneven

distribution; birth rate falling below the national level; declining ratio of the young and rising ratio of the aged; steady decline of death rate and longer life expectancy; and well-balanced ratio between the sexes. Finally, he discussed the future development of Shanghai's population, calling attention to such problems as population aging, restriction on immigrant population and improvement of population quality.

"Modes of Integrated Development of Population and Economy as Applied in Mianxian" is an article written by Prof Jiang Zhenghua, director of the Jiaotong University Population Research Center, in cooperation with Zhu Chuzhu, Le Weiliang, Li Lichuan and Yang Zuoming. It focuses on applying mathematical modes and programs to population and economic research. It used Mianxian, Shaanxi, as a live sample of integrated analysis of population and economy and the formation of mathematical modes for strategic policy decisions on regional development. The modes cover four major areas of analysis: population forecast, economic structure, optimization and policy decisions. After considering, from the viewpoint of the ultimate population requirements, the interactions between the resources and the existing economic foundation of Mianxian on the one hand and the population and economic sub-modes on the other, it applied approximations to gauge strategic policy decisions on the development of Mianxian.

2. Changing Birth Rates

Yang Deqing, associate professor and director of the Hebei University Population Research Laboratory, spoke on "The Changing Trend of Lifelong Birth Rates in China During the Last 40 Years." In his view, a group of real people and a hypothetical group of people are different. Taking one-tenth of 1 percent of the data on the nationwide birth rate, he worked out a comparative analysis of the birth rates by age and the lifelong birth rates of those born in 1925, 1935, 1945 and 1957. Basing his analysis on those born in 1935 and 1945, he identified the causes of the difference between the urban and rural birth rates. Finally, he pointed out emphatically the difference between the lifelong birth rate and the total birth rate, and the two are not interchangeable. Consequently, instead of limiting the study to total birth rates, attention should also be directed to the lifelong birth rates of real people.

Ma Shuluan, associate professor and deputy director of the Nanjing University Population Research Institute, spoke on "An Analysis of the Birth Rate of Jiangsu Province." She said that since the founding of the People's Republic, the birth rate of Jiangsu Province has fallen faster than the rest of China even though it was a high-birth rate province before the Liberation. Dividing the birth rates of Jiangsu into four stages--"high, low, high, low"--the article compared the differences between the urban and rural birth rates and the seasonal changes of the number of births. Following an analysis of the changing patterns of childbearing and the simultaneous drop of the total birth rates and lifelong birth rates or cumulative birth rates, it pointed out that the population regeneration rate of 1981 was lower than its replacement rate. Finally, it found out from a study of the impact of the level of economic development, occupational and educational differences on birth rates that the major factors affecting birth rates are urban and rural differences and the level of education.

Wang Ruixin, associate professor and deputy director of the Zhejiang Medical College Population Institute, spoke on an "Analysis of Changing Birth Rates of Zhejiang." He listed several unique features which highlight the changing birth rates of Zhejiang: a trend toward a declining total birth rate, marked regional differences of birth rates and fluctuations of birth rates at different stages. His analysis affirmed that the changing birth rate is attributable mainly to state population policy although the economy plays a decisive role, while cultural and educational factors are also important. Aggressive economic development, conscientious implementation of planned childbirth and promotion of education are effective measures to curtail the birth rate.

3. Population and Employment

Tian Xueyuan, associate fellow at the China Academy of Social Sciences and director of its Population Research Center, spoke on "The Changes of Economically Productive Age-brackets of the Population and Shifts in Strategic Centers of Employment." He believes the most important step to cope with the current population problem is to study the changes of the economically productive age-brackets of China's population and then adopt commensurate measures. Using various forecasts, he pointed out the possible changes in the economically productive age-brackets of the population and proposed crucial shifts in three areas of employment strategy: 1) a shift from cultivation farming to diversified farming, city and town industry and commerce; 2) a shift from industrial and agricultural commodity production to non-commodity production; and 3) a shift from a high rate of employment to higher-efficiency employment.

Liu Zhiguang, lecturer and deputy director of the Zhongshan University Population Research Laboratory, spoke on "The Current Condition and Prospect of Employment and Unemployment in Guangdong Province." Following a general description of the basic condition of the working population of Guangdong, he identified several features of the employed population. The employment rate is higher than the national level. There is a high rate of employed women. The greatest majority of the employed are the young and the able-bodied whose educational level is rather low. Those employed in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery constitute three-fourths of the entire work force. The employment rate in the third industry is low. Using an analysis of the employed population, he recommended a number of measures to reform the labor system, to restructure the sectors of employment and the system of ownership, to raise the economic effectiveness of employment and to solve the problem of surplus farm labor by restructuring the agricultural system, building small cities and towns and exporting the labor force.

Hou Wenro, associate professor at the Institute of Population Theories, People's University of China, spoke on "An Analysis of the Economic Structure of China's Population." He highlighted the way to probe the modern structure of the employed population. The major problem arising from the structure of ownership is that ownership of the whole people employs more people than it can afford to while the absolute number of those employed by the individual economy has been declining. The structure of the sectors providing employment is irrational in several areas. The production sectors, especially the agricultural

sector, employ too many people while the number of people employed by other production sectors, such as industry, transportation, construction and commerce, is too low. The main problem of employment arises from occupational distribution because the ratio of those doing physical work is too high and those doing brain work is too low.

4. Urbanization of Population

Wang Xiangming, associate research fellow at the Institute of Population Research, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, spoke on "The Shift of Surplus Rural Population and Economic Development." Picturing analytically the inevitability of the movement of China's surplus rural population into the cities and non-agricultural sectors, he believes the movement should be channeled in to two areas: 1) shipping the labor force to organized cities and 2) shipping the labor force and population to adjacent rural market towns. The latter option should be the major destination of the movement. This movement would lead to a rational distribution of population, a greater capacity for absorbing rural population, the integration of industry and the agriculture and integration of cities and country. Finally, he explained how this movement would enhance economic development viewed in terms of labor, economic structure and consumption.

Huang Zhixian, associate professor and director of the Xiamen University Population Research Laboratory, spoke on an "Analysis of Urbanization of China's Population" in which he gave a general description of the changes of the urban population since the founding of the People's Republic. His analysis focused on the impact of China's population urbanization on urban population growth. He believes the retardation of the shift of China's rural population to the non-agricultural urban population is due to such factors as the low productivity of rural labor, the irrational industrial structure of the national economy, the disparity between the system of ownership and the real productive force and the irrational structure of cities and towns. The way to enhance the urbanization of China's population, according to him, calls for a realistic approach to develop medium-size and small cities and the third industry in addition to fostering economic development, raising industrial and agricultural labor productivity and restructuring the existing professions and occupations of the urban working population.

Wang Sijun, associate professor and deputy director of the Hangzhou University Population Research Center, spoke on "The Pace of the Latest Urbanization in China and Population Distribution in Cities and Towns," a paper he co-authored with Han Changxian. He believes China's urban population has grown a great deal since the founding of the People's Republic but its urbanization has been slow and unstable. This is attributable to economic backwardness, excessive population growth, erroneous economic guidance and frequent reversals of the concept of urban population density. He favors the regulated growth of the urban population so that its annual increase remains at 4-4.5 percent. Henceforth, medium-size and small cities, especially small cities, are likely to grow very fast. Market towns will also grow fast, but falling behind small cities.

Cao Jingchun, director of the Liaoning University Population Research Laboratory, spoke on "The Characteristics of the Growth and Composition of Liaoning's Population." Pointing out that Liaoning is the first in China to show a shift from a young to an adult population, he said the cities and towns of Liaoning are populous and have a high population ratio, the population growth in medium-size and small cities is faster than the big cities and the population of market towns grows faster than that of the medium-size and small cities. Rapid growth and the concentrated distribution of population have led to dense clusters of cities, including medium-size and small ones. Judged by educational level and the economic structure of the employed, there are several marked features in Liaoning. The educational, scientific and technological level is high, non-material production by the employed is higher than the national average, the economic structure of the population is more advanced, the ratio of brain workers is above the national average and the ratio of manual workers is below the national average.

5. Migration, Distribution and Regional Population Centers

Prof Liu Tianyi, director of the Lanzhou University Population Research Institute, spoke on the "Migration and the Development of the Great Northwest." He discussed the significance of the migration to the Northwest in light of land development, population distribution and the enhancement of prosperity for the minority nationalities. He favors an economic program which encourages growing grass before grains and producing "daily necessities" before "foodstuffs." After reviewing the abundance of natural resources and the geographical environment of the Northwest and the experience of past migrations to the Northwest, he asked for modernized migrations which focus on the scientific, technological and educational quality of the migrants. In refuting various conflicting views, he presented in the paper his views and recommendations on the objective, nature, form, methods, timing and quality of migration to the Northwest.

Wei Jinsheng, lecturer at the Population Economics Research Institute of the Beijing College of Economics, spoke on the "Domestic Population Migration of Metropolitan Beijing Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." The article defines the meaning of domestic migrations in Beijing and gives a general description of the scope of domestic migrations and their impact on population changes in the city of Beijing. In reviewing the scope, pace and causes of population movements in the 1950's, 1960's, 1970's and thereafter, the article listed movement of workers, movement for education and movement of dependents as the major types of Beijing's population movements. It also analyzed the sex and age structure of Beijing's migrants, their educational levels and occupations. Finally, it discussed the starting points and destinations of Beijing's mobile population which led to both a marked regional concentration and an ever-expanding distribution of population.

Yan Zhengyuan, associate professor at the East China Teachers University Population Research Institute, spoke for Prof Hu Huangyong on "The Population Growth of China in the Last 50 Years and the Population and Economic Development of the Eight Big Regions," a paper prepared by Prof Hu Huangyong. Comparing the data of his 1933 study of population distribution along a line

extending from Aihun to Tengchong with the general census of 1982, Hu found out that the difference in population between east and west China had not changed much in the last 50 years. Dividing China into three tiers according to elevation above sea level, he discussed the prospect of population growth, economic development and the natural resources of the country. Finally, the paper divided China into eight big regions on the basis of land, history, ecology and economy and discussed the products and the economy of each region.

Wang Ke, lecturer at the Sichuan University Population Research Institute, spoke on "The Changes and Existing State of China's Zang Nationality Population," an article he co-authored with Zhao Xuedong. Historically speaking, according to the article, the Zang nationality population had grown very slowly. But the growth rate has exceeded that of the Han nationality since the democratic reform. In an analysis of the sex and age structure, the natural changes and the fertility rate of the Zang nationality population, he pointed out that the death rate of the Zang nationality had dropped from 30 percent in 1950's to 9.8 percent in 1981. The fertility rate of Zang nationality women, which used to be less than half of that of Han nationality women, has gone up for Zang nationality women of all age brackets, and the rate in the farm regions with good transportation facilities has gone up so much that it is practically at a par with the fertility rate of Han nationality women before the introduction of planned childbirth. Finally, he discussed the impact of better medical and health services and improved social conditions on the growth of the Zang nationality population.

Dong Qing, director of the Harbin Medical College Medical Instruction and Research Laboratory, spoke on "Studies of the Changes (1953-1979) of the Medical Population Norms of the Daowai Region of Harbin," an article he co-authored with Yang Jianbo and Li Jingtian. The article, based on the vital statistics data of that region, affirmed that its population age structure has changed due to declining birth rates and infant mortality rate and the rate of natural population growth. Its calculation, based on the regional vital statistics, shows that the average life expectancy has been extended, with women's life expectancy extending at a greater rate than that of men. It is no longer true as it was in the 1950's and 1960's that men live longer than women. Finally, it analyzed the causes of death, pointing out that the major causes of death in the 1950's were diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis, diseases of the digestive system and the nerve system. In the 1970's they were cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, malignant tumors and diseases of the respiratory system.

6. Social Problems of Population

Chen Xianhuai, lecturer at the Fudan University Population Research Institute, spoke on "The Aging of Shanghai Population." Using the general census of 1982, he found out that the age structure of the Shanghai population had fallen in the aged category because 11.5 percent of its population are over 60 years of age and 7.4 percent over 65 years of age. His analysis of the aging of the Shanghai population shows that the aging process did not take very much time.

The coefficient of the aging of Japan's population is in the range of 25 years while that of Shanghai is less than 10 years. The article also made a forecast of the degree of aging of the population of Shanghai. Finally, it analyzed the aging process in light of the birth and death rates of Shanghai and recommended some measures to cope with the situation.

Qu Haibo, director of the Jilin University Population Research Laboratory, spoke on an "Analysis of Aged Population," a paper he wrote on the findings of sampling investigations of the aged population of Dehui County, Jilin Province. He said the population age structure shows aged males outnumber aged females. Some of the low-age bracket of the aged population are still engaged in economic activities. The remaining life expectancy of the aged males is close to the national average but that of the aged females is below the national average. The findings on the way the aged people live attest that male children are still very important to the aged and that society has to provide different degrees of care for 8.9 percent of the 65-year-old people.

Qin Pinduan, assistant research fellow at the Anhui University Population Research Institute, spoke on an "Analysis of the Educational Quality of the Population of Anhui Province." Following a description of the illiteracy, semi-illiteracy and educational level of the population of Anhui, he summed up the characteristics of its educational quality which he said is lower than the national average, even lower in the villages and lowest among village women. The educational level of those who are employed is also low, though it varies from one area to another. This is due to historical reasons as well as the underdevelopment of education. His recommendations call for more investment in education, the popularization of education, raising the educational level of those who are employed, the promotion of education through all available channels at all levels and raising the educational level of village women.

Ka-de-wei-er [phonetic], an Australian demographer, who was unable to speak at the meeting, submitted a paper on "China's Population and Development" which he co-authored with his wife. The paper presents an analysis, based on the 1982 general census and the historical data of China's population which the author possesses, of the extent and scope of China's population changes, the relationship between its economic development and population growth, the impact of government policy on birth rates and the influence of population on its development. It also contains a number of forecasts on the future of China's population.

Zhang Chunyuan, deputy director of the Beijing University Population Research Institute, who did not attend the meeting submitted a paper on "Care for the Aged in Chinese Villages." Based on an analysis of the existing state and problems of care for the aged in the villages, the paper proposes in light of the current conditions in Chinese villages the establishment of a system of care for the aged of the villages, focusing on a peasant retirement system, an old-age insurance system and a system of savings for old age. Finally, it discusses the significance of running a successful welfare system for the aged.

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EAST REGION

PARTY SECRETARY ON OPEN CITIES

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[Interview with Lin Peng, lieutenant governor of Shandong Province and secretary Qingdao municipal party committee by Yu De [0060 1795] and Sun Xiuchun [1327 0208 4783]: "Liu Peng Speaks on the Strategic Issues Concerning Open Cities"]

[Text] "It has been a year since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council decided to open up 14 coastal cities. How much progress has Qingdao made as an open city over the past year? What kind of difficulties does it face? We would like to ask you to address these questions for the readers of the weekly OUTLOOK. We would also like you to express your view on how the open-door policy should be implemented in the future based upon the experience Qingdao has acquired in the past year." Such was the request made by reporters at Qingdao's seaside lodge, Zhanqiao Hotel, to Shandong's lieutenant governor and secretary of Qingdao's municipal party committee, Liu Peng.

Liu Peng, who is over 60 years old and has been in charge of Shandong's economic affairs for many years, is an experienced, aggressive and competent person. He became the secretary of Qingdao's municipal party committee in July last year. In less than a year, he has come up with a well-thought-out plan for the future development of Qingdao. His analysis is devoid of rhetoric and penetrating.

Attract Foreign Capital and Consolidate Domestic Resources at a Reasonable Pace

Liu Peng began by introducing how the open-door policy has been implemented in Qingdao during the past year.

Qingdao was opened up in April last year when little preparation had been made for the move; however, considerable progress has been achieved in the short span of a year. Last year, the city attracted \$160 million of foreign capital--twice the combined total over the previous 5 years. In the past, efforts had been made to consolidate domestic resources, but only as a political task that was auxiliary in nature. Things were quite different last year when 250 million yuan of domestic capital were channeled into the city.

We need to resolve certain fundamental problems in order to open up Qingdao completely. One of the major issues involved is air traffic. We cannot possibly build international airports everywhere; however, it is essential that we build

them somewhere and so far as Shandong is concerned, there should be one in Qingdao. Air traffic determines how convenient it is for people to visit us for investment purposes or for pleasure. A lot of people have decided against coming because transport facilities are inadequate. Transport facilities are a prerequisite. Qingdao's airport is now under reconstruction. When it is completed, large and medium-size aircraft will be able to take off and land there. Whether the airport will be called an international airport is another issue. The second problem that has to be addressed is communications. As we reconstruct the airport this year, we should purchase communications apparatus next year. Communications equipment facilitates the exchange of information with other countries. Problems concerning these two areas must be resolved if we want to open up the city.

Then there is the problem of water and electricity. Qingdao faces bright prospects when it comes to the question of electricity. The city plans to purchase two units, each capable of generating 200 million watts of electricity. Counting the current capability of 250 million watts, the city will be able to carry a load of 650 million watts. A backup system provided by the province will enhance its capability even more. The biggest problem, however, is water. We must channel the water in the Yellow River into the city in order to solve it. Once this difficulty is resolved, Qingdao's economy will soar.

The above-mentioned problems are obstructing the effort to open up Qingdao. Once they are addressed, Qingdao can look forward to a promising future.

On Strategic Location of Qingdao

Liu Peng believes that in order to open up a city we must study its strategic location. Proper understanding of a city's strategic features will enable us to devise accurate urban planning programs to bring its potential into full play.

To study the strategic location of a city means to make a macroscopic long-range assessment of the role the city is capable of playing within the context of the province in which it is located and within the entire country and the world. The strategic location of a city is an objective reality that should be thoroughly comprehended. While on an inspection tour in Qingdao last October, Secretary General Hu Yaobang stressed the issue concerning Qingdao's strategic location and offered us guidance.

Comrade Hu Yaobang stated: "Do we have a thorough understanding of Qingdao's role in the economic construction in the province? Qingdao is the economic, cultural and technological center of Shandong; it can also become an important hub of communications in the future. A well-developed Qingdao can affect positively the economy in the entire province. Fully recognizing the strategic significance of the coastal cities that have been opened up also signifies that we have been liberated ideologically."

"There are five major coastal cities in China: Guangzhou, Shanghai, Qingdao, Tianjin and Dalian. Qingdao is also known internationally. You should increase foreign trade through seaway, air and overland channels in order to turn Qingdao into a hub of communications for the five continents."

"The two peninsulas in northern China--Jiaodong and Liaodong--are ideal summer resorts. As people's incomes rise, their spending capability increases. They will want to take trips to the mountains and seaside resorts. Your job is to make this peninsula available, which in turn will expedite the local economy."

Comrade Hu Yaobang's directives are truly insightful. What others think of the city is of secondary importance; what really matters is whether we ourselves fully recognize the role the city is capable of playing. A few days ago, the municipal party committee began work in party consolidation in order to rectify the guidance it offers. We feel the central issue is what it is aiming to rectify. We have studied the situation and feel the following questions have to be addressed. Has Qingdao in fact become Shandong's center for economic and cultural affairs and scientific technology as planned? How can we bring its potential as such a center into full play? How can Qingdao contribute to the economic development in the province? As a seaport, Qingdao is also plagued by a host of problems that await resolution. How should we address the problem that its harbor is congested because of limited space? Moreover, how efficient are its transport facilities, its warehouse storage system and its ability to repair ships? All these questions must be treated in a well-organized manner in order to develop the city's potential as a seaport to the fullest. Tourism in Qingdao also faces bright prospects. In 1983, 2.7 million Chinese and foreign tourists visited Qingdao; in 1984, the number increased to 4 million. Tourism also involves systematic planning that provides visitors with food facilities, lodging, things to do, places to shop and transportation--in short, food, lodging, transportation, pleasure and shopping. We have not done nearly enough in this area. For instance, what things are there for tourists to do in Qingdao? Not many. We must devote more attention to this aspect of tourism so that visitors can enjoy their stay in Qingdao.

In short, we must fully comprehend the problem involved and conduct research on a regular basis in order to resolve it.

Type of City Qingdao Will Become

After comprehending the strategic location of Qingdao, we should make sure that the proper urban planning policy is implemented; in other words, we should decide on the type of city Qingdao will become. This is a colossal and highly complicated task.

Qingdao is a multifunctional city because it is not only the center for economic and cultural affairs and scientific technology but also a port and a city with tourist attractions. What then should its distribution of industries be like? What should the occupational distribution of its residents be like? How should we construct its harbor? How should its industries be developed? How is its tourism to be expanded? How should we structure its cultural, educational and technological enterprises and the third industry? How do we balance between industrial development and environmental protection? Furthermore, how do we position the new zone and new and highrise buildings in relation to the old zone and older and lower buildings? Do we engage in modernization or do we keep things the way they are? Should we economize or should we invest in achieving a better and more adequate lifestyle for our people? Moreover, we should study

how to form an efficient system of urban management that covers such aspects as traffic and public health. These are questions that deserve our attention as we engage in party consolidation. Of course, we cannot expect to cover every minor detail in such a short time; however, we must make clear what the guiding ideology is because failure to do so would mean people can conduct things "freely" and generate difficulties for greater development in the future.

Qingdao is described as being blessed with blue skies, verdant seas, lush trees and tidy courtyards surrounded by houses with red-tile roofs. The unique flavor of Qingdao is best represented by the scenery near Badaguan. But should we make the entire city look like the Badaguan area? As a matter of fact, while it may look good on the surface, many of the buildings in the area are becoming increasingly inadequate. We should demolish those that should be demolished and preserve those that should be preserved. Many of the buildings in Qingdao were constructed when the city was under German occupation. The architectural style of the buildings in Badaguan is seldom seen even in today's Germany. Munich has done a fairly good job preserving some buildings constructed in this particular style; even so, there are highrises in the city's newly developed zone. In rebuilding Hamburg, which was completely destroyed in WW II, the Germans observed the principle of maintaining the traditional architectural style while modernizing the equipment inside the buildings.

Due to the fact that we are experiencing a shortage of capital, we cannot afford highly modernized buildings; however, we should not allow our buildings to be of such a "low" quality that they will become obsolete in only a short time. For example, some of our 7- or 8-story apartment buildings are not equipped with elevators and toilets and do not even have the space for future installment. What are their residents supposed to do? Last year, 50 such buildings were constructed in Qingdao and 20 percent of the 2,000 families that moved into them have complained of the height. Buildings with 7 or 8 stories are not really that high. But the public has put it well: "You try going up the stairs." How is coal suppose to be transported up? The delivery man charges 3 mao to transport 100 jin of coal and an additional mao for each additional flight up, which means a person living on the 8th floor would have to pay 1.1 yuan for 100 jin of coal. Also, how are residents suppose to dispose of garbage? Are they expected to bring it all the way down? The public has a point when it says that "we expect to move only once in a lifetime. Is it possible to do things a little better?"

It can be said that to this day scientific, cultural and educational affairs have not been included in our agenda. Qingdao is known as the hometown of track and field stars and yet there are only a few athletic grounds in the city. Athletes have to work out on the strip near the ocean. Our cultural and physical education facilities are terribly insufficient. As production picks up and people become more and more demanding, we feel increasingly inadequate. There are also issues concerning traffic management, environmental control, planting trees in and around the urban areas and the components of fuel--all of which have not appeared on our agenda yet.

Residents of our city experience difficulties in finding food places, seeking lodging, getting to places, commuting to schools, shopping for groceries, etc.

How can these "difficulties" be resolved? The fact of the matter is that we are far from being efficient in running our city. We must earnestly learn and study how to manage a city; otherwise, Qingdao can never meet the demands for an open city and develop its potential fully.

We tend to build a Qingdao that is equipped with modern conveniences and is aesthetically pleasing.

Real Strengths of Open City

An open city must invest in an economic and technological development zone. But we should first endeavor to improve existing enterprises. Most of Qingdao's 1,800 enterprises were formed prior to the 1970's. As a large sum of capital is accumulated under these enterprises, it should be easier to expand them than to develop a new zone. We are not saying that a new development zone is inessential. We just want to point out that it can only mark a new beginning and requires a lot of work.

Our goal is to upgrade the quality of existing enterprises so that they reach the standards of the 1980's by 1990. Knitting Mill No 1, whose products are available in the international market, is a representative case of compensation trade. In the past, hermetic sealers manufactured by one of our factories were good for only 500 hours; after efforts have been made to upgrade their quality, they are now effective for at least 1,500 hours and come in a variety of models. Because it is well-organized, this particular factory is able to purchase equipment on the one hand and market its technology on the other. The equipment imported by Cotton Mill No 5 is first rate by international standards. At present, 99 percent of the mill's products are for export purposes. The mill, however, is experiencing difficulty in its effort to absorb new technology. In short, as long as a factory is able to keep up with the latest technology, it can upgrade the quality of its products and each improvement it makes is the equivalent of 8 or 10 years of work.

We improve the quality of existing enterprises in order to expand exports and increase foreign exchange earnings. This is a step that has to be taken; otherwise, we won't be able to open up cities and introduce new technology. At present, the major problem that plagues cities that have been opened up is a trade imbalance, which can be attributed to problems related to exports. How can we have trade balances when exports are low or, in some cases, even nonexistent? Of course, we must invest in order to make foreign exchange earnings; however, we cannot expect to make it entirely on our own, particularly when it come to highly technical industries such as electronics. We may begin by assembling electronic components and gradually mastering the technology of the entire industry. It is possible to expedite this process; however, it might take us an even longer time and at greater costs to try to do completely without this process. Also, we should take the domestic market into consideration. We may market some, but not all, products in the domestic market. The state should of course subsidize cities that have been opened up; however, there is a limit as to how much it can do. Therefore, it is crucial that we use our foreign exchange earnings wisely. To open up cities means that we must follow the trend of the international market closely so that our products can sell. We must

consolidate our enterprises so that they can compete in the international market. Although some of our products have been awarded gold and silver medals domestically, this should not be the standard by which we measure their quality. What matters is whether they sell overseas. What does a gold medal really signify if the product is good enough to be sold only in the cheapest market? Wouldn't it be a disgrace?

Cities that have been opened up are not exactly cooperating with one another. Moreover, some unlawful acts such as reselling at a profit have been committed. Localities that have import rights are able to purchase at high prices from inland areas agricultural byproducts such as rabbit furs and sell them at artificially low prices in order to buy them back along with transactions that involve imported cars, electric appliances or even products exported by China. This is a ridiculous process that can harm only China. Comrade Ma Shengli has put it well: Those who are truly competent do well in foreign trade. The strengths of cities that have been opened up should lie in their abilities to export local products by utilizing foreign capital.

Duty of Cities That Have Been Opened Up

Premier Zhao Ziyang has pointed out that cities and regions that have been opened up serve as the bridge that facilitates trade with foreign nations, the base from which importing and exporting take place and the center that attracts foreign capital and domestic resources; in other words, they should be the axle around which China's economic construction evolves. Therefore, the function and accomplishment of an open city should be evaluated on the basis of how efficient the economic operations evolving it are. In other words, we should measure the success of an open city by how it helps coordinate and expedite the economic development in the coastal and inland areas and the eastern and western parts of the country. Such is the duty of an open city. An open city should not limit its sights to itself, nor should it be concerned with its own welfare alone. An open city must set high standards for itself.

Prior to last year, our understanding of the issue had been insufficient; however, we have now recognized that as an open city, Qingdao's potential is unlimited. Coastal cities are usually processing cities that enjoy relatively high levels of production skill, cultural refinement and managerial technique; on the other hand, the inland area is where raw materials are located, which means that coastal cities must coordinate and work with inland cities. In the past, Qingdao instituted the closed-door policy; now that it has adopted the open-door policy, the entire city and its enterprises are faithfully enforcing it. Last year, Qingdao's municipal organs alone channeled 250 million yuan into the city from the inland areas. It is not known exactly how much various enterprises were able to attract. We should work to make the two sectors cooperate with and complement each other. For example, after having worked in cooperation with hemp mills in Henan and Hubei, Qingdao's hemp mills no longer experience a shortage of red hemp and mills in Henan and Hubei have become solvent. After having been assisted by Qingdao, mills in Henan and Hubei have witnessed progress in technology and management skill.

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EAST REGION

EXPERTS AND LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 7 May 85 p 4

[Article by Mu Lei [1970 7191]: What Happens When Experts Take Over Leadership Positions]

[Text] One day in March, I was visited in Shanghai by D, a stranger 50 some years old. D, a member of a prestigious research institute in Beijing, extended to me his, and that of two (G and T) of his colleagues', "profound gratitude." I was flattered and baffled.

What had happened was that in one of my essays published in the People's Daily in mid-January I pointed out that the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals is being obstructed by forces from "within" the intelligentsia and by having experts guide cadres. D and his fellow scholars felt that my writing echoed their "private thoughts" and decided to talk to "Mu Lei" in person.

I met with D twice--for a total of 2 and one-half hours, and have been quite bothered by something he said: "In the past, when nonprofessionals were running our institute, we yearned for experts to take over the leadership positions; now that they have, we feel that nonprofessionals were actually doing a better job!"

What a poignant statement!

Why do they feel this way? I could not conclude from D's statement that they have been harassed either openly or privately. It was only after having pondered upon the issue day and night for 2 days that I understood the "complexity" involved.

All conscientious intellectuals support the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and yearn for and cherish academic freedom. However, according to D, since under the present director responsibility system all academic and administrative power rests in the hands of the director, the academic council has become a thing that exists in name only and scientific research personnel are denied academic freedom. In the past, despite the fact that the party committee ran the

institute, its secretary tended to be relatively flexible about academic matters because he recognized that he was not an expert. This is the first part of the complexity involved.

Academic dictatorship leads inevitably to arbitrariness in scientific research. Although G, T and D are now able to propose scientific research projects, they have to rely on the director for needed money, equipment and manpower as the availability of these things is under his complete control. And since the director himself is an expert in the field who also conducts scientific research, it is no wonder that he should "attend to one thing and lose sight of another." In the past, the secretary of the party committee approved, supervised and reviewed scientific research projects without personally engaging in any; as a result, he was able to treat everyone equally. This is the second part of the complexity involved.

Men of letters are often above material pursuits; however, they can only be so under reasonable circumstances. According to D, the way things are in their institute makes it intolerable. T is an expert slightly over 50 who joined the party in 1949 and went to study abroad after Liberation. In recent years, he has conducted a couple of scientific research projects whose results are highly praised by his counterparts in the U.S., Japan and Australia; as a result, T has received numerous invitations to visit other countries. However, such an accomplished scientist as T who has been asked to be a "visiting professor" in the U.S. is to this day a mere researcher; he has never been promoted, nor has he received much financial reward. On the other hand, the experts who occupy the leadership positions in the institute have surpassed him in title and in rank even though they are not nearly as accomplished. Moreover, he has learned the hard way that "scholars tend to scorn each other" as he is often thought of as being "individualistic." In the past, scientists who had won honor for China were actually treated fairly by nonprofessional cadres. This is the third part of the complexity involved.

For lack of more information, I am unable to tell if the treatment given to D is typical. While leaders should be professionals, they should also have the correct ideology and working style as leaders. Experts are not necessarily good leaders if they do not know much about managerial skills and how to assign work to the competent. And if they are motivated by personal interests or affiliated with factions, they form an even greater obstacle to the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals than nonprofessional leaders.

It is necessary for intellectuals who have taken over leadership positions to see to it that the policy toward intellectuals is implemented in agencies under their supervision at the same time as they urge the public to observe it. Moreover, agencies that plan to promote cadres who are intellectuals should take into consideration more than just their level of education, experience and professional competence.

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EAST REGION

SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY DISCUSSED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 3

[Article by Shen Baoxiang [3088 1405 4382]: "Three Points on the Development of Socialist Democracy and the Differences between Bourgeois Democracy and Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] Subsequent to the 3d plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, China's socialist democracy has witnessed rapid development. On the other hand, we have learned that the full implementation of socialist democracy in China is a difficult and complicated task that involves a host of issues and the eradication of "leftist" influence. This article studies the issue in terms of the following three aspects.

I. In So Far as Democracy Is Concerned, We Should First of All Distinguish Socialist Democracy from Bourgeois Democracy And Recognize the Historical Links between the Two

As the formation of a state, democracy is a distinctively dynamic political system. Socialist democracy can be distinguished from bourgeois democracy in terms of class substance. When the difference between the class substance of the two is understood, one can easily grasp the entire issue concerning democracy.

Socialist democracy must be completely and appropriately distinguished from bourgeois democracy in essence. However, due to "leftist" influence, people tend to go to extremes when it comes to this issue. One extreme is that the public's justified demand for democratic freedom is criticized as being bourgeois in ideology; as a result, the democratic freedom demanded by the people is labeled as "absolute freedom: that is bourgeois in nature. This kind of criticism makes people think that in capitalist countries people enjoy "absolute" freedom when in reality there is no such thing as "absolute freedom." Instead of absolute freedom, constitutions of capitalist countries offer citizens restrained and limited liberties. The other extreme is that some of the universal forms of democracy are negated flatly as bourgeois democracy. A most appropriate example would be the interpretation of campaigning. Some critics contend that campaigning is a "form of western democracy." They hold that "election" and "campaigning" are two concepts that "bespeak the inherent difference between the proletarian democratic system and

the bourgeois democratic system." The fact of the matter is that campaigning is but a tangible activity that occurs in the process of the democratic election and cannot serve as the criterion by which the "inherent difference" between the two systems is determined. What is important is how campaign activities are directed and guided and not in what form they take place. Equating campaigning with bourgeois democracy is analogous to equating the competition that derives from a commodity economy with that that derives from capitalism.

In a political environment whereby "class struggle is the guiding principle" socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy have been treated as if they were two utterly different concepts. This interpretation does not conform to the history of the development of democracy, nor does it expedite the growth of socialist democracy.

Democracy develops dialectically "from autocracy to bourgeois democracy, to proletarian democracy, and finally to a state totally devoid of democracy." (Lenin: "The Marxist State," p 24). Bourgeois democracy and proletarian democracy (socialist democracy) stand for two historical stages of democracy. As the formation of states, countries that institute socialist democracy are founded upon the broken machinery of bourgeois democracy. As political systems, socialist democracy and bourgeois are diametrically opposed to each other. On the other hand, we should not completely deny the fact that the bourgeois democratic system is one of the achievements of human civilization and that the bourgeois democratic ideology is part of the culture of mankind. In the context of culture and civilization, there exist certain historical links between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy. In a way, socialist democracy comes into being when people discard bourgeois democracy.

Engels believed that the bourgeois republic "is the duly equipped political framework within which the proletariat will rule." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 4, p 508) The fact of the matter is that all existing socialist countries are republics. Subsequent to the October Revolution, in analyzing the democratic system of the Soviet state, Lenin pointed out that "the intensive and extensive growth of the Soviet machinery denotes the progress achieved between medieval times and the birth of bourgeois democracy; i.e., the election of officials by citizens." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol. 3, p 744) The election mentioned by Lenin is actually one of the many activities in the socialist democratic society that originate in bourgeois democracy. Great teachers of the Revolution have on numerous occasions exposed the duplicity and hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy by pointing out that in capitalist countries the "poor" are deprived of the civil liberties delineated in the constitutions. However, they have never negated completely the legitimacy of civil liberties but have only stressed that in socialist society civil liberties are concrete and verifiable things.

The bourgeois democratic system has been in existence for more than 300 years. The political system of bourgeois democracy is relatively sufficient and capitalist countries have acquired ample experience in administering the state.

We should study and learn from their experience. As long as we recognize the inherent difference between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy, our study can only expedite the development of the former. Studies in this area should not be banned

II. In Developing Socialist Democracy in China, We Should Not Only Oppose Bourgeois Democratic Thoughts And Ideas But Also Eradicate the Pernicious Influence of Feudalistic Autocracy

During the 30 some years since Liberation, the road to socialist democracy in China has been tortuous.

We have learned over the past 30 some years that the influence of the bourgeois democratic ideology is something that cannot be overlooked. The erroneous ideas and political approaches that it espouses should be addressed particularly at a time when we are expanding the open-door policy. This is an issue that is crucial to the development of socialist democracy.

In China, the development of socialist democracy has been severely obstructed by the pernicious influence of feudalistic autocracy. This is an observation that can be proven accurate by a host of events. The 10 years of internal upheaval during the so-called "cultural revolution" was in reality a period in which the political system of socialist democracy was replaced by that of feudalistic autocracy. We must study and summarize the experiences we acquired during this period. Looking at the system being instituted, we detect deficiencies that are clearly those of feudalistic autocracy: the patriarchal system within leading organs, arbitrariness, the leader alone having the say, lifelong appointment of leading cadres, attaching oneself to bigwigs and relying on petticoat influence. These practices, prevalent in our daily life, are ones that cannot be tolerated even by the bourgeois democratic system. They exist because China has never experienced a stage of capitalism such as that in the West during which "rational judgment" can be made, the ideology is attested by the "baptism of fire and sword," and the implementation of the bourgeois democratic system. China's socialist system was founded on the basis of semi-colonialism, semi-feudalism and the democratic revolution. "We have inherited much from the tradition of feudalistic autocracy of old China and little from the tradition of democracy and the legal system." (Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, p 292) In discussing the difficulty of developing Soviet democracy, Lenin made the following statement poignantly, "We are plagued by the fact that capitalism never witnessed full-fledged development in the Soviet Union." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol. 3, p 788) Have we not had similar sentiments in attempting to develop the socialist democratic system? Of course, this does not mean that we should regress to capitalist practices but rather that we should face the fact squarely.

III. The Development of Socialist Democracy Also Involves Distinguishing the Typology of Democracy from Its Growth

Due to "leftist" influence, people often quote Lenin when it comes to socialist democracy, stressing that socialist democracy is a highly sophisticated form

of democracy, talking as if it has witnessed considerable progress in China. On the other hand, people who denounce those undemocratic practices are readily accused of as being negative about socialist democracy. This is an ideological mistake that can be attributed to confusing the typology of democracy with its development.

We must fully comprehend Lenin's teachings on socialist democracy.

Subsequent to the October Revolution, the international bourgeois class and opportunists involved with the communist movement launched frenzied attacks on the Soviet Union, accusing it of being "imperious," having "violated civil rights" and "destroyed democracy." In addressing these attacks, Lenin expounded the fundamental qualities and characteristics of socialist democracy. He defended the socialist democratic system of the Soviet Union by pointing out that, compared with bourgeois democracy, socialist democracy is a "higher form of democracy."

On the other hand, while discussing realistically the development of the socialist democratic system in the Soviet Union, Lenin repeatedly pointed out its deficiencies. He stated that although the Soviet state had instituted in principle proletarian democracy, not all members of the proletariat were able to participate in the political process because the top proletarian stratum was acting on behalf of the laboring masses. (See "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol. 3, pps 784 and 789) Like anything else, the breach between the theory and the reality of socialist democracy can be bridged only through a stage in which the system is modified and perfected.

The socialist democratic system has been instituted in China for more than 30 years. Theoretically speaking, our brand of socialist democracy is one that is highly democratic. However, in the entire historical context, socialism and socialist democracy in China are still at a "preliminary stage." In our political practice, reality usually does not conform to theory. For example, the party and the state are often treated as one and the former tends to dominate all political affairs; moreover, certain leading party groups and officials have attempted to obstruct unduly the democratic process. Our democratic and legal systems are still imperfect. Our people and cadres are relatively weak in their understanding of democracy (e.g., they are not quite aware of their rights and obligations and are not accustomed to the democratic process). Certain members of the state power organs are incompetent and inefficient. Also, in instituting the democratic system, we tend to stress formalism over actual practice. We must first of all assert that China's system of socialist democracy is a higher form of democracy; at the same time, we should recognize the fact that it is in a preliminary stage of development. Only then can we work toward achieving a sophisticated form of democracy.

The development of socialist democracy is governed by its own laws. Democratic politics cannot exist alone; it and economic and cultural practices are mutually dependent and beneficial.

First of all, the development of democracy is closely linked with economic progress. As part of the superstructure, democracy is constrained by the economic basis. On the one hand, it is constrained by the level of economic progress, for the people would not have the "time" to pursue democracy if they do not even have enough to eat. On the other hand, democracy can be affected by the economic system. The rural and urban economic reform in China has endowed those in production with autonomy and consequently greater democratic rights; as a result, socialist democracy has taken a giant leap forward.

Secondly, the development of democracy is closely linked with the cultural level of the people. It would be difficult for the people to participate in state affairs and exercise their rights if they are not adequately educated. "The illiterate stands outside of the political machinery." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol. 33, p 59) Lenin pointed out on numerous occasions that it was the inadequate cultural level of the people, and not the legal system, that restricted the development of democracy in the Soviet Union. At present, there is a large number of illiterates in China and the cultural level of the overwhelming majority of the people is low--a factor that obstructs the development of socialist democracy.

"The development of democracy is parallel to that of socialism." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 154) This assessment by comrade Deng Xiaoping may be regarded as a generalization of the objective law that governs the development of socialist democracy. China's socialist democracy should develop at the same pace as its socialist modernization movement. Failure to recognize that China's democratic movement is only in its preliminary stage would lead us to ignore the importance of working hard for progress in this field. Failure to recognize that the development of democracy is determined by economic and cultural conditions would lead us to expect too much in too short a time. We should fully comprehend the goal of socialist modernization, integrate organically an advanced civilization with a sophisticated form of democracy and develop energetically socialist democracy as we reform and make the economy more responsive.

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EAST REGION

FUDAN UNIVERSITY'S EDUCATION REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 6, 13 Jun 85
pp 4-6, 3

[Article by Zou Jianqiu [6760 0494 4428], Fudan University: "Brief Discussion of the Guiding Ideology of Higher Education Reform"]

[Text] The reform of higher education has been underway for several years. One should say that achievements have been made and some experiences gained. However, one must also realize that controversies indeed exist on the guiding ideology. As mentioned by the Central leaders, the main purpose of reform is to produce personnel and results, and more and better personnel. In other words, we must place personnel training in the foremost position and build schools into centers of education and scientific research. There should be no third objective, e.g., building them into economic centers, and so forth, as suggested by some comrades. As for the multifunctional role of schools in society due to their concentration of knowledge and technology (e.g., serving as "intellectual treasuries" to spread information, rendering scientific and technical services, providing expert consultations, and so forth), they are the results of the schools' successes as centers of education and scientific research. If the teaching quality of a university is in complete disarray and the level of its scientific research poor, it will not be in a position to play any functional role. Mainly by clarifying the guiding ideology and adopting a series of concrete measures, Fudan University has steadily improved its teaching quality and the level of its scientific research in the past few years, while ensuring the relatively large increases in student enrollment (an average annual increase of 12.4 percent). This article discusses our preliminary understanding in terms of the university's practice in reform.

I

When earnestly implementing the eight-point principle in 1980, Fudan University highlighted the guiding ideology of reform. Discussing the work of the school, its leaders stressed: Improving the quality of teaching is the basis of the university's existence. If the teaching quality fails to improve, everything else is hollow. After Comrade Hu Yaobang's ideas on reform were relayed at the end of 1982, the school's leading stratum (including middle-level cadres) made a fairly intensive exploration of the guiding ideology of reform and, after repeated discussions, it was further

clarified. At the Wuhan meeting held by the Ministry of Education in April 1983, Fudan University proposed: "In terms of our institutions of higher learning, the main purpose of reform is to improve the quality of teaching and the level of scientific research, smash the practice of 'large-pot rice,' implement the intellectuals policy, raise the socialist fervor of the teachers, students and workers throughout the schools, train better personnel for the four modernizations and score more and greater achievements in scientific research. The idea that reform is for the sole purpose of creating revenue and improving the economic conditions of middle-aged intellectuals is one-sided and nonfundamental.... The basic issue is to improve the teaching, academic and management levels of institutions of higher learning. While following the socialist policy of distribution according to labor, reform must be subject to the guidance of the communist ideology. In terms of the nation as a whole, all our measures must be premised on the development of the country and the building of the material and spiritual civilizations of all the people. It is in fact the path of a Chinese-model reform. We must, through reform, build a socialist university system with Chinese characteristics, turn the schools into key universities in actuality as well as in name and make contributions to the four modernizations." When viewed today, these ideas and viewpoints still possess a realistic significance.

Based on the above guiding ideology, we proposed the general goal of Fudan University's reform: "Reform the old mold of a university of liberal arts and science and develop the school into a multi-field comprehensive university to include the humanities and social, natural, technical and management sciences." In concrete work, we proposed at the time: "In line with the practical needs of the four modernizations program and the principle of linking theory with reality, reform the substance and enlarge the caliber of the relevant specializations. In theoretical subjects, stress quality improvement and relate to reality. In practical subjects, while strengthening the foundation and improving the ability to solve actual problems, suitably enlarge the quantity and, by such means as 'the old bringing forth the new,' 'osmosis of liberal arts and science' and 'osmosis of science and engineering,' develop and create specializations in practical subjects." In the past 2 or 3 years, Fudan University has been following the above path in its teaching reform. Gearing to the needs of the four modernizations program and the situation of the new technological revolution, we have created some new departments, institutes, disciplines and specializations. We have such new departments as law, bioengineering, electronics engineering, statistical planning, applied mechanics, and so forth; such new institutes as ancient books, demography, materials science, microelectronics, computer science, and so forth; such new specializations as law, world economy, management science, political science, economic management, international journalism, international finance, mathematical and physical statistics, genetics and genetic engineering, ideological and political education, and so forth. In addition, we have reinstated such specializations as microelectronics, radio physics, electric light source, high polymer, and so forth. In scientific research, we stress the development of the school's "multisubject" and "comprehensive" dominance, fully activate its capacity and potential in manpower, finance and material, actively implement the strategic principle of relying on and gearing science and technology to economic construction and, while giving serious attention to the study of basic theories, earnestly

promote scientific research on practical and technical subjects. By so doing, we have created the premises for the growth of the school and the improvement of the levels of its teaching quality and scientific research.

II

The characteristic of Fudan University's reform is closely linking and synchronizing the improvement of teaching with that of management. We feel that the two are mutually promotive. In line with the characteristics of the school, we must improve, as well as reform, the management system, raise the efficiency and fully activate the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers, students and workers in the course thereof. Both the reform of management and that of teaching are for the basic goal of improving the quality of teaching and the level of scientific research, training more and better personnel and creating more and better research results. In the year 1980-1981, the school was overstaffed, and the phenomenon of "professors do not teach; lecturers do not lecture" was extremely serious. We exceeded the personnel quota set by the Ministry of Education by almost 500. Under this situation, while launching an ideological education throughout the school, demanding that teaching improvement be placed in the foremost position, giving awards for excellence in teaching and commending the superior teachers, we limited and readjusted the personnel and transferred some teachers to other institutions to enable them to play their roles more successfully. When deciding on the number of personnel, we gave serious consideration to the need of future development, while guarding against the protracted presence of a large excess. Therefore, we adopted the method of a "rolling quota." Moreover, rather than confining ourselves to personnel reduction in the readjustment, we started from the height of the school's plans and made increases as well as reduction. In the past several years, we transferred out over 700 persons among the teaching contingent and replenished it with over 500 among the comparatively superior graduates and graduate students. While there was no increase in the total number of teachers, a fairly major change occurred in the composition. It was a management reform, but it may also be considered a measure in teaching reform. Firmly oriented at the building of the teaching contingent in the future, our goal, in the final analysis, was to improve the teaching quality. Our focus on making evaluations was basic to management reform, but, in terms of the teachers, evaluating their work was an important aspect, thereby closely linking management reform with teaching work. The implementation of the teachers' stipulated work volume and the annual compensation for excess work also belonged in the sphere of management reform, but they produced a positive impact on overcoming the previous phenomenon of "professors do not teach; lecturers do not lecture." After a long perseverance, the idea of centering on teaching was gradually accepted by everyone. Thus, teaching and management reforms must be synchronized, as the slackening of either will make it difficult to produce good results.

III

The fact that we started with teaching improvement and upheld the principle of synchronizing teaching and management reforms was based on the following fundamental understandings:

(1) The basic task of the school is to train personnel and produce scientific research results. In terms of most schools, they must first complete the teaching tasks and continuously improve the quality of teaching. In terms of the key universities, naturally the requirements are higher. They must build the schools into the centers of education and scientific research. Thus, properly reforming teaching and improving the teaching and research levels are basic to the proper running of schools.

(2) Summarizing higher education in the 17 years prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution," we decided on the orientation and goal of teaching reform. How did we interpret China's higher education in the 17 years prior to the "Cultural Revolution?" There were two divergent views at the time: One was total affirmation and the other total negation, without a single redeeming feature. We found both extremes incompatible with reality and undesirable. The correct attitude is to start from reality and scientifically summarize the 17 years prior to the "Cultural Revolution" by seeking truth from facts. By means of viewing the issue in an objective manner, we will easily reach a consensus. We must regard the 17 years by "dividing one into two." The achievements of the 17 years were primary, but there were also shortcomings and mistakes. Our higher education in the 17 years indeed trained thousands and tens of thousands of key personnel for all fronts (including the Academy of Sciences system) of our country, and these intellectuals are today, as well as in the past, fighting vigorously on the front lines and shouldering heavy burdens. It is a fact which no one can deny. On the other hand, we also realized that the specializations were too finely divided and the areas covered too narrow, thereby seriously affecting the quality of the personnel and the development of China's science and technology. In macroscopic terms, the number of outstanding personnel trained in the 3 decades or more since the founding of the nation was not large. By considering both the positive and negative aspects, it became easy for us to reach a conclusion: We must preserve the strong point of the specialization teaching program of the 17 years (fixed goals of training), while assimilating the advantages of the credit system in Western higher education (the students enlarging their range of knowledge by taking electives). Thus, we introduced the "school year and credit system." The first measure taken by the school in teaching reform, it was made effective for the class of 1980. For other classes, we implemented the spirit of the system and permitted the students to elect courses outside their departments and majors, in order to expand the range of their knowledge. How did we establish the goal of the school's reform? First we analyzed its current situation. The school was a university of liberal arts and science, and had a fairly good foundation in teaching and research work in such natural sciences as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. In answer to the need of national construction, we had created in the past a group of new majors, mainly in applied sciences, launched large numbers of research projects serving industrial and agricultural production and made some achievements. After the collapse of the "gang of four," the proportion of the school's technical research projects directly serving national defense and the national economy had further increased. Actually, the school had progressed from a university of liberal arts and sciences to one including the humanities and social, natural, technical and management sciences. We then looked at the developmental tendency of modern science and technology and discovered the growing trend of mutual integration, osmosis and promotion between the various

subjects in basic and applied sciences. Thus, we had to start from the reality of the school, fully exploit our own strong points, remedy our weaknesses by means of our strong points and train intellectuals with both a fairly broad and solid theoretical foundation and the ability to solve practical scientific and technical problems urgently needed in China's four modernizations program, in order to satisfy society's personnel demands in all aspects. Thus, taking positive actions and remolding the school into a comprehensive university, in actuality as well as in name, to include the humanities and social, natural, technical and management sciences became the general goal of our reform. For this reason, we had to create, in line with the needs of the socialist four modernizations program, new specializations and new subjects and, in the course thereof, launch course combinations, promote the growth of frontier sciences and strive to satisfy the needs of the four modernizations program in personnel training and scientific research.

(3) A correct understanding of the conditions of the broad masses of intellectuals was the premise of the guiding ideology of our reform. As everyone knows, the full implementation of the intellectuals policy after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the intellectuals. Today, in fulfilling the fighting program proposed by the party's 12th Congress, what are the demands of the broad masses of intellectuals? We held extremely enthusiastic and intensive discussions of the issue and found that the intellectuals in the school demanded fairly good working conditions and freedom from personal worries, but they do not aspire to become "10,000-yuan households." Some comrades published articles in the papers and claimed that "not daring to mention the 10,000-yuan household slogan among the intellectuals is the pernicious 'Leftist' influence." This view is extremely incorrect. True, the intellectuals on the entire educational front live an extremely hard life. It is an issue which must be solved as soon as possible. Nevertheless, permitting the teachers and cadres on the educational front to busy themselves with "creating income" is obviously not a permanent solution. Naturally, we must also soberly consider the fact that China's economy has not yet made a basic improvement, which is a fundamental reality, and the transposition of wages for mental and physical labor, which is well-known and much discussed. As responsible persons of the schools, indifference toward such problems is obviously unjustifiable. We must do everything possible to improve the working and living conditions of the intellectuals. Starting from the reality of Fudan University, we feel that the relatively feasible measure is to implement earnestly the party Central Committee's principle on scientific and technical work and, in the course thereof, allocate a part of the revenue as a fund for improving the working and living conditions of the intellectuals. However, we know that not many universities in the country are in a position to do so. Therefore, the final solution is state (including local governments) allocation. Meanwhile, the schools must also tap their potentials, produce better results with their intellectual investments and take the initiative to satisfy the needs of economic and social developments. We clearly realize that the state's main demand on a university as ours is to train high-quality graduates and graduate students. At the start of reform, we decided to devote 15-20 percent of the teaching strengths to multiform and multilevel education, service to science and technology, etc. The number of such teachers is fixed, but not the individuals. Practice has proved that the measure is feasible.

IV

The problem Fudan University faces today is how to further step up teaching and management reforms.

After more than 4 years of practice, preliminary results have been made: (1) We have gradually changed the old mold of a university of liberal arts and sciences and, by means of "the old bringing forth the new" and the method of developing applied specializations by means of basic theoretical specializations, reformed the specialization curriculum. Meanwhile, by combining the courses, we have created some new departments, institutes and specializations. (2) Fairly major developments have been made in the school's undertakings. The enrollment has grown from 3,856 in 1979 to 8,869 today (including over 1,000 graduate and 150 foreign students). (3) The teaching quality and the level of scientific research have continuously improved. In conjunction with the reform of the teaching system in the past several years, the school adopted a series of measures to improve the quality of teaching, e.g., combination of courses and osmosis of liberal arts and science; increasing the classroom work of professors and assistant professors while systematically selecting, retaining and training young teachers; increasing the percentage of "category 1 courses"; permitting the students to take electives outside their departments and majors, stressing the improvement of their "foundation, practice, foreign language and ability," and so forth. As a result, the teaching quality has made an obvious improvement and scientific research has produced achievements. (4) The number of the school's personnel has been placed under control, the structure of the teaching contingent has become more rational and the overstaffing has been corrected to a large extent. Today, though our undertakings have greatly developed and the enrollment has doubled, the total number of teachers and staff and workers basically remains the same as in 1980, and the school has changed from a unit with above-quota personnel to below quota. Nevertheless, we also realize that the development of the work is not even, nor the improvement of the levels of teaching and scientific research. To further step up reform, we must focus on the following three aspects: (1) We must continue to consolidate and develop the results already gained and overcome the unevenness in the school. (2) We must take more basic measures in teaching and management reforms and eliminate the negative factors blocking the development of the undertakings. To highlight the revision of the teaching plans, we must, by means of investigation and study, determine the goal of training and the courses to be offered, form proper measures on teacher assignment and improvement and persevere in the effective measures for quality improvement. These constitute the capital construction in the training of a new generation. In the aspect of management reform, in terms of such major measures as the teachers' titles and wage reform, we must, prior to receiving instructions from the central government, stress the post responsibility system and further strengthen evaluation work. (3) We must earnestly link reform with party consolidation. Besides continuing the effort to rectify the guiding ideology of reform, we must further enhance the unity of the ranks in the course of party consolidation, vigorously minimize "internal waste" and struggle for building a new Fudan University and fulfilling its developmental program for the "Seventh 5-Year Plan."

6080

CSO: 4005/1280

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CITY-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW020452 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] From 23 to 27 July the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on city-level party rectification in Changzhou City.

The meeting was mainly designed to study Comrade Chen Yun's important speech at the national conference on exchanging experience in improving party style, as well as important speeches by Bo Yibo and Hu Gili on party rectification. The meeting examined and exchanged experiences in the previous-stage party rectification, and studied and discussed ways to successfully carry out city-level party rectification from beginning to end, to plan for county-level party rectification, and to experiment with party rectification at grassroots units.

Before the meeting ended, Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting.

The meeting maintained that the three speeches by the central leading comrades were of tremendous significance to guiding party rectification and reform, strengthening education in the party spirit among party members, consolidating and enhancing the achievements in party rectification, and promoting material and spiritual civilization. All units, whether they are undergoing, will soon undergo, or have undergone party rectification, should organize party members to earnestly study these speeches so they will thoroughly understand the importance of these guidelines to upholding the socialist orientation, improving party style and discipline, and clarifying the idea that party rectification should guarantee and promote reform. They should make fewer empty speeches and do more practical work, effectively build the leading bodies and the third echelon, and conscientiously implement the guidelines.

The meeting proposed that before concluding the city-level party rectification, it is necessary to: (1) review work done in accordance with the guidelines contained in the speeches of the central leading comrades; (2) take careful organizational measures against party members, and register them; (3) concentrate on correcting mistakes while carrying out party rectification; and (4) effectively examine and sum up the work done by setting high standards and strict requirements to ensure success in the next-stage party rectification.

City-level party rectification will begin soon. Before it begins, it is imperative to make adequate preparations in all areas. From the very beginning of party rectification, it is necessary to place special emphasis on conducting education on ideals and discipline. Leading bodies should attach importance to party rectification within themselves. It is necessary to have one level supervise the next lower level, let each level shoulder its own responsibilities, clearly define and establish a party rectification responsibility system, and truly strengthen leadership over county-level party rectification.

As regards the method of leadership, it is necessary to distinguish between different situations, make good use of the typical cases, and give separate guidance for different categories.

The meeting also urged all localities to further verify the "three types of people", and earnestly conduct party rectification experiments at grassroots units. Those that have carried out experimentation should earnestly sum up experiences, and pave the way for party rectification at grassroots units in urban and rural areas.

CSO: 4005/1291

EAST REGION

JIANGSU SETS UP MORE PLA FAMILY SERVICE CENTERS

OW032018 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A new upsurge in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to Army dependents has been whipped up throughout Jiangsu on the eve of 1 August Army Day. According to incomplete statistics, more than 4,700 service centers were set up to serve military dependents. Over 1,200 military families were helped to solve their housing problems. Over 2,100 army men's wives were given assistance to find jobs, while 1,600 youngsters from military families were helped in seeking employment or finding schools. Over 9,800 military families in Jiangsu's rural areas were given preferential treatment and assistance.

In the course of building more service centers for military dependents, the province's department concerned called for efforts to make less empty talks and perform more actual deeds. Zhu Xiaoping, a woman worker of the (Yixin) silk mill in Nanjing married Ju Deyong, a cadre from a certain PLA unit on the Laoshan Frontier. However, they were unable to find a house to live in after the wedding. After hearing this, Jiangsu Governor Gu Xiulian immediately instructed Nanjing City to solve this problem for them. The relative department in Nanjing promptly took action and found living quarters for the newlyweds.

The various People's Armed Forces departments under the Xuzhou Military sub-district mobilized 16,500 militiamen to form some 3,000 teams to serve military dependents. They had repaired and built over 1,300 houses, plowed 3,720 mu of farmland, and transported 2,890 piculs of fertilizer for the military dependents.

CSO: 4005/1291

EAST REGION

JIANGSU GOVERNOR DEMONSTRATES COMPASSION FOR PLA

OW080605 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2335 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpts] At the end of October 1984, Jiangsu's woman Governor Gu Xiulian received a letter from a fighter from Yunman's border region. The letter was spattered with mud. Perhaps the letter was written as the post was under attack by enemy artillery. The letter said: "A fighter is unafraid of any sacrifice. However, one thing has been bothering me all the time. I married a woman worker in Nanjing, but we have been unable to find a place to live for a protracted period. Each time we have met, we have had to stay in a hotel. If this problem remains unsolved, I will always owe my wife something even if I lay down my life." Gu Xiulian was greatly moved by this letter. She immediately picked up her phone and asked her secretary to contact the relevant department in Nanjing to help this comrade solve this problem within a short period. Thanks to the governor's solicitude, the department concerned acted promptly. The Bureau of Housing in Nanjing's Qinhuai District found the couple a house with 17 square meters of floor space. Despite her busy work schedule, Governor Gu Xiulian still cared a lot about the fighter's problem. She certainly deserves the people's respect and esteem.

Hearing about this, our station reporter (Gai Jingsong) and another reporter interviewed Governor Gu Xiulian. Here is a report on the interview entitled: "Thank you, woman Governor Gu Xiulian".

Going through a long corridor and entering the governor's carpeted office, we met with the woman governor. Of medium height, she is wearing a plain but tasteful dress.

She shook our hands and gestured for us to sit down. She frankly told us: "If you are talking about my own role, I am going to disappoint you. The reason is quite simple. All major tasks in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents are being decided and carried out under the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Government. I am merely doing my duty; it is not worthy of mention." Her remarks really impressed me. Always seeking truth from facts, she makes no empty talk.

Why does Gu Xiulian care so much about the army? On this question, she said: "The PLA commanders and fighters are lovable people. Whenever we encounter

difficulties, the PLA has always given us full support. Some of the things done by the PLA commanders and fighters will remain in my mind as long as I live. In that particular year when I first became governor, severe storms hit the province, and the people suffered from devastating floods. I was a young governor at that time, and I was really worried. The PLA commanders and fighters disregarded their own safety and risked their lives to save other people's lives and properties so that many people escaped by the skin of their teeth. The next year, another violent snowstorm hit Jiangsu. This natural disaster downed many concrete electric poles. Telephone lines were cut and motor vehicles immobilized. At that crucial moment, the PLA went to the frontline to combat the snowstorm and extricate many people from their distressing predicament. Some PLA fighters laid down their valuable young lives in the course of combating the natural disaster."

Looking pensive, she said: "In peacetime, the PLA fighters shed their sweat and blood for the people. In time of war, they lay down their lives for the country. The self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam ended in 1979. My heart broke when I saw the fighters cinerary caskets that were sent back to Jiangsu. Among these fighters, the youngest was only 16. They offered their youth and lives for the motherland and the people. Why should not we, those of the local government, help them to overcome their actual difficulties?"

About 6 months ago, a fighter wrote a letter to Gu Xiulian on behalf of the 827 fighters from Jiangsu who are guarding Zheyin Mountain in the border region, describing how they offered their youth and lives in serving the motherland. In his letter, the fighter expressed his hope that the governor would reply to whip up the fighting spirit of those guarding the frontier. Gu Xiulian was greatly moved when she received the letter which still smelled of gunpowder. She immediately instructed her secretary to cable a reply to the fighters in her name.

She said: "During this year's spring festival, the leadership at all levels throughout the province made concerted efforts to support the army and give preferential treatment to military dependents. Leading comrades of various townships, counties, and cities and the province visited local military families, presented gifts to military dependents, and helped them solve their actual problems."

While the conversation was still going on, Governor Gu's secretary entered and quietly told her that it was time for her to attend a meeting. We then stood and shook the governor's hand to thank her for the interview. When we left her office, we had something that we wanted to tell Governor Gu from the bottom of our hearts. That is, "Thank you, woman Governor Gu Xiulian".

CSO: 4005/1291

EAST REGION

LIANG BUTING URGES JOB PLACEMENT FOR PLA RETIREES

SK010836 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] At the recent Standing Committee meeting of the Provincial CPC Committee, Liang Buting, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Li Changan, provincial governor, delivered speeches in which they emphatically pointed out: Localities throughout the province should earnestly do a good job in making job arrangements for retired cadres from PLA units and should take concrete actions to support the PLA units in making a success in transformation and construction.

In his speech Comrade Liang Buting pointed out: Making a success of carrying out job arrangements for retired cadres from PLA units is a big event. The program of conducting a reduction in PLA staff and reorganizing forces is an important policy decision adopted by the CPC Central Committee with regard to accelerating the pace of building our country's economy. Making a success in carrying out job arrangements for retired cadres from PLA units constitutes the key to implementing the program of conducting the reduction of PLA staff and reorganizing the forces. Therefore, party committees, governments, and the departments concerned at all levels must make concerted efforts to make a success of this work.

It is a good thing for us to have a large number of PLA cadres who have retired from their posts take up our local work, because they have tempered themselves in practice for many years and have gained certain experience in leadership and a certain ability in organizing or commanding work. Some of them have also gained specialized techniques. Therefore, all of them are the wealth of the party.

If they retire from their posts and actively join local economic construction, they will be very helpful to the localities in carrying out their programs and will be a new force for local economic construction. We enthusiastically welcome them to join the province's program of economic construction and to make contributions to making the people and the province wealthy. Of course, we also have many difficulties in making job arrangements for them. However, we must take the whole situation into consideration in order to make a success in this regard.

CSO: 4005/1291

EAST REGION

JINAN PLA UNITS HOLD WAR PHOTO EXHIBIT

SK010845 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpt] In order to mark the 40th anniversary of the victorious conclusion of the war against Japan and the world war against fascism, the Propaganda Department under the Jinan Military Region, the Provincial Branch of the Chinese Photographers' Association, the Provincial Journalists Photography Association, and the Provincial Fine Arts Gallery jointly sponsored a photograph exhibition on the wars of resistance against Japan and of liberation, which occurred in eastern China. The exhibition was opened at the Provincial Fine Art Gallery on the afternoon of 31 July.

Attending the opening ceremony were (Li Jiulong), commander of the Jinan Military Region; (Chi Haoquan), political commissioner of the military region; (Song Gingwei), deputy political commissioner of the military region; Li Change, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province; and Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee.

Also attending the opening ceremony were responsible persons from the leading organs under the military region, the air force units under the military region, and from the provincial level departments concerned.

Rao Shoukun, former leading comrade of the military region, and Comrade Li Changan cut the ribbon to open the exhibition.

CSO: 4005/1291

EAST REGION

SHANDONG MEETING OF DISCIPLINE INSPECTION SECRETARIES ENDS

SK020852 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] The provincial meeting of secretaries of various prefecture and city Discipline Inspection Commissions, which ended recently in Jinan, stressed that to ensure and promote the smooth development reform, we must strengthen education on the party spirit and rectify the party style. This meeting conscientiously discussed how to further rectify the party style of the province.

Comrade Li Changan spoke at the meeting: Party organization and party cadres at all levels should correctly understand and handle the relationship between party style and reform. Leading organs and cadres should take the lead in rectifying the party style in order to ensure and promote the smooth development of reform. To achieve success in building spiritual civilization and rectify the workstyle of the party, we must strengthen education on the party style, and party discipline among party members. The Provincial CPC Committee has decided that during August, September and October this year, all party members in the province should be educated in the party spirit. Then, a provincial meeting will be held to exchange experiences gained in rectifying the party style. CPC committees at all levels should conscientiously grasp work on party style, and actually strengthen their leadership over discipline inspection work.

In his report, Wang Zhongyin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, pointed out: The current provincial situation on party style is generally good and is developing in a good orientation. However, some problems still exist. The major indicators are that new unhealthy trends have not been corrected thoroughly. Some unhealthy factors have emerged in the party's political life. Such incidents as practicing fraud, deceiving organizations, and entrapping the masses have taken place one after another. Such evil tendencies as using public funds to eat and drink extravagantly, and going on trips to different scenic spots on the pretext of conducting visits and investigations are still very rampant in some places and units. A few rural cadres at the grassroots level have forced and ordered the people to do something, have violated laws and discipline, and have cut themselves off from the masses.

He stressed: We should penetratingly conduct education on the party spirit, thoroughly correct new unhealthy trends, adopt effective measures for this work, let each level assume responsibility for its work, and strive to create a new situation in rectifying the party style.

CSO: 4005/1291

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

GOVERNOR CUTS RIBBON FOR OVERPASS--Jiangsu Province's largest highway overpass, the Nanjing Yuhua road overpass, opened to traffic on 1 August. Zhang Yaohua, mayor of Nanjing City, presided over the inauguration ceremony. Leaders of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City, Gu Xiulian, Liu Lin, and Cheng Weigao cut the ribbon at the inauguration ceremony. The Yuhua road overpass measures 603 meters in length and 21.5 meters in width, and has four lanes. As a result of the cooperation of construction and design units, the overpass was completed 5 months ahead of schedule. The inauguration of the overpass will improve the traffic flow at Ahonghuamen. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Aug 85]

TAIAN CITY PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The first sessions of the Tenth Taian City People's Congress and the Sixth Taian City CPPCC Committee, respectively, concluded on 8 and 7 August. (Zhang Haitao) was elected chairman of the city People's Congress Standing Committee, and (Song Fatang) mayor of the city at the city People's Congress session. (Zhang Weilin) was elected chairman of the city CPPCC Committee at the city CPPCC Committee session. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Aug 85]

PRESERVATION OF MILITIA WEAPONS URGED--On 22 July the Provincial Military District issued a circular urging all military subdistricts to improve the preservation of militia weapons during the period of high temperature and floods; protect them from fire, theft, mold, and rust; and eliminate all possible causes of accidents. Units whose weapons are preserved by the country authorities, in particular, should increase the number of guards where necessary, and coordinate the efforts of the Army (police) and the people in this work to make sure that nothing goes wrong. [Text] [Dispatch by correspondents Zhang Junqing and Zhu Maoqun] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 85 p 1]

WRITERS JOIN PARTY--This paper has learned that recently another group of renowned literary figures have been granted membership by the CPC. They include the well-known dramatist Sha Yexin, the popular film star Sun Daolin, the famed Peking opera actor Liu Bingkun, the renowned Shanghai opera player Shi Xiaoying, conductor Pan Chengwu, erhu player Ming Huifen, the well-known dancer Yu Qingyun and movie director Huang Zumo. Efforts have been made by the Shanghai municipality since the early part of this year to recruit actively and systematically outstanding members of the intelligentsia into the party. As of today, 11 of the 35 basic level agencies affiliated with the municipal Bureau of Cultural Affairs have recruited 20 new comrades, including veteran painter of Shanghai Museum, Shen Bianshi, director of the Shanghai Philharmonica, Lu Zaiyi, and leader of the Shanghai Youth Drama Troupe, Zhang Minyu. In supporting party consolidation, the Shanghai Cinema Company, which was formed in March this year, has recruited 9 members into the party, including a number of young and middle-aged artists such as director Zhang Jianye and composer Yang Shaolu. [Text] [Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 1 Jun 85 p 1] 12680

CSO: 4005/1110

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LOSS OF TALENT IN RURAL AREAS SAID CRITICAL

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Do Not Take Talent Away From Rural Areas"]

[Text] Recently a number of cities and enterprises have adopted the "Four Undesirables" (that is, do not desire a government letter of introduction, residence and provisions connections, a salary connection or a party or league organization connection) by going to localities, counties, and even villages and towns to search out backbone talent. Some have even done so without contacting their target's units, showing up at the talent's houses in the middle of the night to help them more, without so much as a goodbye to their units. This kind of mistaken methods has brought with it many negative consequences, and hence should command the attention of all levels of party committees and be corrected earnestly.

In building the four modernizations, talent is invaluable. Many areas and units feel their talent is inadequate. Simultaneously, the distribution of talent is uneven. On the one hand, many small enterprises, rural middle schools, remote mountain regions and minority areas desperately need talent to do pioneering work, to open up and to develop the areas; on the other hand, in the intellectually concentrated scientific research institutions, universities, colleges, institutes, schools and large-scale enterprises there is a fairly numerous oversupply of core specialists. To alter this condition of oversupply and wasted talent the circulation of talent is necessary. The preferential policies practiced in Hubei's mountain regions, minority regions and some rural villages to promote the equitable distribution of talent are necessary. We propose that surplus technicians from cities and large and medium-sized enterprises with a concentration of talent be relocated to small enterprises and rural villages where they are needed; furthermore, there absolutely cannot be a reverse flow of talent from small enterprises and rural villages to cities and large enterprises. This flow direction must be tightly grasped.

It should be emphasized that not only should there be an equitable distribution of talent, but it also must proceed in an organized, orderly and well-led fashion. A bus must be boarded one after another; even moreso, people of talent cannot simply go their own way. Otherwise wouldn't it be chaotic? Of course, there is no sufficient reason for a unit with abundant talent not to release someone whose talent is not fully

utilized, whose learning cannot be applied to do his work, whose work is not his specialty, or who demands to be transferred. However, to settle the problem, personnel department of the higher level must be consulted and their arbitrary decision respected. One must not do anything without consulting one's department. We emphasize that the flow of talent must proceed in an organized fashion because it maintains normal work order and guarantees that the talent is equitably moved in the correct direction. For instance, some cities go to rural villages, offering high wages and using the method of "Four Undesirables" to take away core teachers without concern for the nurturing of students, or make offers to backbone technicians of small rural enterprises, resulting in work and production stoppages for others. This method can only result in chaos on the job, a shake-up of people's thinking and bring havoc to the social atmosphere. It is contradictory to the spirit of talent distribution.

Of course in many cities and large and medium-sized enterprises, there still exists a shortage of specialized talent. But in general these areas and units are relatively concentrated with talent. The avenues for solving the deficiencies of specialized talent are far greater than in rural villages and remote mountain areas. Furthermore, in accordance with the implementation of the urban economic and technological structure reforms, the liberalization of the technological market allows technocrats to take part-time work in their spare time. This could gradually solve part of the specialized talent shortage. So, the cities and large and medium-sized enterprises ought to take the interests of the whole into account, and consider that if their own units require people, just imagine what talent the mountain and rural areas require. They must not depend on their economic power using high wages to dig up rural areas' "foundation."

13030

CSO: 4005/1235

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS FOR HUBEI CADRES ESTABLISHED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Educational broadcasts to standardize the theoretical education of professional cadres in political economies began yesterday throughout the province. A total of 370,000 professional cadres participated in the studies.

The provincial party committee, in keeping with the spirit of the Central Committee's directive regarding the strengthening of cadre's theoretical education, has arranged for Hubei's cadres to integrate the thoroughgoing study of "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee regarding the reform of the economic structure" with the study of political economics. This study is intended for two types of cadres: first are those cadres under 55 (female comrades under 50) with a high school level education who have not systematically studied political economics; they will begin their studies with capitalism. The other group are those cadres who have graduated from universities and colleges and who have already systematically studied political economics. They will study the "Resolution" and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" and re-study the socialist portion of political economics. The studies will be broadcast province wide by the Hubei People's Radio Station beginning 6 June and ending 2 November on Thursday mornings from 8:15 until 11:00. When the studies have concluded, those cadres having participated in systematic studies of political economics will take a province-wide examination organized by the Provincial Higher Education Self-Study Examination Committee and the Provincial Party Committee's Teacher's Association. Those whose grades are up to par will be issued a certificate for having completed a single college-level course. Those having studied the socialist portion of political economics will also be given appropriate examinations.

These broadcast-lectures are organized and sponsored by the Provincial Party Committee's Teacher's Association. Before the start of the broadcasts, they did a great deal of preparatory work. On 3 June, the Provincial Party Committee's Teacher's Association held a seminar for educational broadcast instructors and Provincial Party Teacher's Association members who also hold concurrent professorships.

13030
CSO: 4005/1235

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI IDENTIFIES ADVANCED CPC BRANCHES, MEMBERS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Chu Xuewen [5969 1331 2429] "Selection of Advanced Branches, Outstanding Party Members by Provincial Grassroots Party Organizations is Launched"]

[Text] Hubei Province's more than 100,000 grassroots party branches launched an extensive campaign to select advanced branches and outstanding party members in early June.

Various localities have persisted in treating the selection process as an ideological education process. They have conducted in a thorough manner, education in ideal and discipline and strengthened the party spirit of the broad masses of party members. Party organizations in Huangshi City, Jingzhou city, Yichang area and directly under the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee have organized party members to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talks at the National Conference on Science and Technology and at the National Conference on Education and also to sum up and exchange their experiences in this new era of party branch as battle fortress and party members as models of initiative. Hence the selection was combined with the education in party spirit, party style and party discipline. The broad masses of party members thus received an education regarding the objectives of the party and the ideals of communism.

The form of the selection process varied from place to place. Great publicity has been given to advanced party branches and the deeds of outstanding party members. The models were cited to encourage the broad masses of party members to throw themselves headlong into the reforms and the four modernizations. Wuhan's grassroots party organizations integrated their selection activities, enthusiastically promoted advanced units and individuals with ideals and progressive spirit. The focal point was organization of party members to study the exemplary deeds of the heroic group of Wuhan's No 3 Rice Mills and the selection achieved relatively good results.

During the selection process, some units have even done a thoroughgoing and painstaking job in ideological and political work. In Xianning, the work of praising the advanced and helping those who lag behind was combined. Wide-ranging heart-to-heart talks were conducted enabling the broad masses of party members to get things off their chests, to summarize their achievements, and to rectify their shortcomings, creating a new situation of "creating excellence and struggling to be advanced."

SOUTHWEST REGION

MEMBERS OF YUNNAN'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS LISTED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Members of the Fourth Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and Yunnan Provincial Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions Listed"]

[Text] Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee
56 Members (in order of number of strokes of surnames)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Wan Guodong (Dai) [8001 0948 2767] | Ma Pinzhen (Hui) [7456 0756 3791] |
| Wang Ke [3769 4430] | Wang Chengwen [3769 2052 2429] |
| Wang Xieren [3769 1331 0088] | Wang Xintian [3769 0207 3944] |
| Deng Aleng (Lisu) [6772 7093 0397] | Yin Jun (Bai) [1438 0193] |
| Bai Zuoguang (Hani) [4101 0146 0342] | Xing Demao [6717 1795 5399] |
| Zhu Kui [2612 1145] | Zhu Zhihui [2612 1807 6540] |
| Liu Shusheng (Hui) [0491 2885 3932] | Li Gui [2621 3802] |
| Li Guoxing (Lahu) [2621 0948 5281] | Li Guoliang (Zang) [2621 0948 5328] |
| Li Mingde [2621 2494 1795] | Li Shuji [2621 2885 1015] |
| Li Guiying (F., Yi) [2621 2710 5391] | Li Dianyan [2621 3013 1750] |
| Yang Xu [2799 2485] | Yang Yitang [2799 0001 1016] |
| Yang Fayin [2799 4099 6892] | Yang Chaozhong (Miao) [2799 2600 1813] |
| Yu Zuo [0151 0146] | Yu Huoli [0151 3172 0500] |
| Qiu Chuangjiao [6726 0482 2403] | Chen Liying [7115 4539 5391] |
| Chen Siwei [7115 1835 4850] | Zhang Ping [1728 1627] |
| Zhang Song [1728 2646] | Zhang Zhiming [1728 1807 6900] |
| Zhang Aoluo [1728 2407 5012] | Lin Wenqi [2651 2429 0796] |
| Luo Guangxi [5012 0342 3588] | Luo Yuntong (Zhuang) [5012 6663 6639] |
| Jin Renqing [6855 0086 1987] | Jin Degui (Jingpo) [6855 1795 6311] |
| He Zhiqiang (Naxi) [0735 1807 1730] | He Yaoyun (F., Naxi) [0735 5069 0061] |
| Zhao Tingguang (Yao) [6392 1694 0342] | Zhao Shumin (F) [6392 3219 2404] |
| Bao Yongkang [0202 3057 1660] | Zhong Zhenchuan (Bai) [6988 2182 1557] |
| Duan Zili [3008 5261 4539] | Duan Yuhua [3008 3022 5478] |
| Shi Liming [2457 4539 2494] | Lang Dazhong (Dai) [2597 1129 1813] |
| Huang Mingdao [7806 2494 6670] | Huang Bingsheng [7806 3521 3932] |
| Gong Yikuang [7895 0001 0562] | Liang Lin (F) [2733 2651] |
| Pu Chaozhu [2528 2600 2691] | Cai Liren [5591 4539 0088] |
| Li Guangnan (F) [7812 0342 0589] | Wei Yingchang (Wa) [7614 2019 2490] |

14 Alternate Members (in order of number of votes received)

Wang Bangyi [3769 6721 4135]

Ming Qinghua (F) [2494 1987 5478]

Li Weiyou [2621 3634 0147]
Zhang Yunfang (F) [1728 6663 5364]
Liao Zewu [1675 3419 2976]
Huang Renyue [7806 0088 6460]
Feng Jiacong [7458 1367 5115]
Pu Lianhe (Yi) [2528 5114 0735]

Su Wenren [5685 2429 0088]
Hang Zujuan (F) [2635 4371 1227]
Cun Ruchang (Bai) [1407 3067 2490]
Xiong Tiancai (Miao) [3574 1131 2088]
Li Bangbi (F) [2621 6721 4310]
Bu Ying kang (Yi) [0592 2019 1660]

Yunnan Provincial Advisory Commission

34 Members (in order of number of strokes of surnames)

Wang Min [3769 3046]
Wang Lizhong [3769 4539 0022]
Wang Daochuan [3769 6670 0278]
Shi Guang [4258 0342]
Liu Guohua [0491 0948 5478]
Jiang Quan [3068 3123]
Sun Bozhen [1327 0130 4631]
Li Xingwang [2621 5281 2489]
Li Yufeng [2621 7183 2800]
Chen Qiwen [7115 0366 2429]
Zhang Yun [1728 0061]
Zhang Zhenjun [7115 2182 6511]
Yue Shihua [1471 0013 5478]
Zhao Da [6392 6671]
Hou Qunying (F) [0186 5028 5391]
Jia Dunfang [6328 2415 5364]
Cheng Ping [4453 5493]

Wang Dian [3769 3949]
Wang Wulie [3769 2976 3525]
Wang Jingru [3769 6975 1172]
Shi Yafu [4258 0068 1133]
Liu Guicheng [0491 6311 2052]
Sun Zhineng [1327 1807 5174]
Li Ning (F) [2621 1337]
Li Minggang [2621 2494 0474]
Chen Jun [7115 6511]
Chen Shengnian [7115 4141 1628]
Zhang Wenying [1728 2429 5391]
Lin Chao [2651 6389]
Zheng Junjie [6774 0193 2638]
Hao Zhenjie [6787 2182 2638]
Yuan Yongzhi [5913 3938 0037]
Dang Xiangmin [7825 0686 3046]
Ge Weixin [5514 4850 2450]

Yunnan Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission

33 Members (in order of number of strokes of surnames)

Ma Guiquan [7456 8409 0356]
Wang Ze [3769 3419]
Wang Chaosheng (Yi) [3769 2600 0581]
Deng Fuchang (Yao) [6772 4395 2490]
Shi Feng [0670 3536]
Du Hua [2629 5478]
Li Guangzu [2621 0342 4371]
Li Jinghua [2621 2529 5478]
Yang Bingwen (Bai) [2799 4426 2429]
Shen Zhenhuan (Bai) [3088 7201 1403]
Zhang Yulong [1728 3768 7893]
Chen Kaixue [7115 7030 1331]
Chen Jiade [7115 1367 1795]
Luo Jiguang [5012 4949 0342]
Zhao Weibi [6392 4850 3880]
Gao Zhongde [7559 0022 1795]
She Fuyu (F) [5289 3940 3768]

Wang Liang [3769 5328]
Wang Tianlu [3769 1131 7120]
Yin Jun (Bai) [1438 0193]
Ping Fuchang [1627 1381 2490]
Han Dengke (Lisu) [3352 4098 4430]
Li Ying [2621 2019]
Li Weigui [2621 4850 6311]
Yang Chuanjiang (Yi) [2799 0278 3068]
He Jichang (Yi) [0149 4949 2490]
Zhang Ji [1728 1018]
Chen Yuntian [7115 0061 3944]
Chen Yunsheng [7115 2973 0581]
Luo Yuntong [Zhuang] [5012 6663 6639]
Yu Zirong [4416 1311 2837]
Hao Yongfu [6787 3057 1381]
Fu Kaiqi [4569 7030 7871]

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CSO: 4005/1277

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN UPHOLDS OPEN RECRUITMENT OF RURAL CADRES

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Sichuan Upholds Open Recruitment of Township and Town Cadres"]

[Text] Reporting on 6 July on "Sichuan's recruitment of more than 20,000 town and township cadres after introducing the recruitment contract system," this paper stated: The introduction of the town and township cadre recruitment contract system opened the way to select cadres among superior rural people. It is a major reform in the cadre system and a basic measure to hasten the fulfillment of the "four requirements" on rural cadres.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, tremendous changes of a historical nature have been occurring in Sichuan's rural areas. The overall introduction of the contract responsibility system linked with output and the intensive development of the rural economic reform are posing ever higher demands on the basic level rural cadres. Meanwhile, certain flaws in the cadre system have also been revealed. For a long time, "life tenure" and the "iron rice bowl" have created the situation where town and township cadres are advanced in age, low in educational level, never fired once hired, and unprepared to serve in both higher and lower positions. It has blocked the progress of the rural modernization program. For this reason, the reform of the rural cadre system is imperative, and thus emerged the town and township cadre recruitment contract system.

As proven by the practice of the past 2 years, the recruitment contract system on town and township cadres is a way to open all avenues for people of talent and an important part of cadre reform. It is conducive to opening the sources of rural cadres and breaking down the long-standing "life tenure" and "iron rice bowl"; to changing the cadre composition and improving the quality; to fulfilling the "four requirements" on rural cadres and strengthening the basic level political power; and to eliminating the mystery of cadre selection, the small-production pattern and such unhealthy tendencies as "forming connections" and "entering by the back door," thereby bringing closer the ties between the cadres and the people and winning the favorable reaction of the broad masses.

The cadre recruitment contract system is a new thing emerging in the tide of reform, and some inevitable problems require our exploration and solution. Currently, some comrades feel that the recruitment contract system is "irregular" and that it is impossible for "the rabbit's tail to grow longer." Feeling that their employment is temporary, some recruits are unsettled in their minds and hesitant in their work. Thus, we must, first of all, vigorously propagandize the important significance of this reform, sweep aside ideological obstacles of all kinds and persevere in the system. Party organizations of all levels must strengthen their leadership on recruiting, show a warm concern over the progress of the recruits and earnestly solve practical difficulties in their work.

They must continuously study the new conditions in recruiting, summarize new experiences, solve new problems and make the recruitment of town and township cadres more systematic and scientific.

"Why is the canal so clear? Because flowing water comes from the source." We believe that, as long as we persevere in the town and township cadre recruitment system, we will be able to exploit vigorously the superior rural talents and hasten the pace of fulfilling the "four requirements" on basic level rural cadres.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION ISSUES REPORT

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Yunnan Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Presents Work Report to Fourth Yunnan Party Congress"]

[Text] On 8 July, the Yunnan discipline inspection commission made a written report on its work to the fourth Yunnan party congress.

The report consisted of three parts: 1. main tasks performed in the past 5 years; 2. several points of understanding; 3. suggestions on work in the future. Part 1 of the report stated: Yunnan was a "disaster area" of the havoc wreaked by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. After its creation, the main tasks confronting the provincial discipline inspection commission were to bring order out of chaos, promptly restore the party style disrupted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," enhance the party's fighting power and ensure the implementation of the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Implementing the party Central Committee's important instructions on rectifying the party style and tightening party discipline and following the leadership of the provincial party committee and Central Discipline Inspection Commission, we, in the past 5 years, closely focused on party style rectification and mainly performed the work in six aspects: 1. redressing the unjust, false and incorrect cases and fulfilling the party's cadre policy; 2. earnestly implementing the "Guiding Principles" and correcting the unhealthy tendencies; 3. upholding the four basic principles and maintaining the party's political discipline; 4. earnestly handling the "two cases"; 5. persistently cracking down on serious crimes in the economic realm; 6. strengthening the building of the discipline inspection branch. The report pointed out: After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, especially since the launching of overall party consolidation 2 years ago, Yunnan performed a large amount of work in party style rectification, and the party style improved year after year. The improvement was mainly manifested as follows: Most party committees and discipline inspection commissions further defined the guiding ideology of discussing the major matters, comprehending the overall situation, taking charge of their own fields and subordinating all work and rendering service to the party's general goal; they launched education of party members in party spirit and party style; the unhealthy bureaucratic tendencies of using power for private gain was constantly combated and rectified; discipline inspection work was gradually adapted to

the new situation and new tasks; the investigation and study of new conditions and new problems emerging in the course of reform were strengthened, and measures against unhealthy tendencies under the new situation formulated. The obvious improvement of the party style promoted the development of the economy and the progress of all tasks. However, one should realize that the party style has not basically improved and many problems still exist, especially the new unhealthy tendencies emerging under the new situation. The crucial reasons for the unhealthy tendencies in the party today are, first of all, impurity in ideology, style and organization found among the party organizations and leading groups of some units and areas and, second, the low political quality and a lack of the concept of the party style of the ruling party found among some members, especially cadres. The solution of these two problems is basic to the improvement of the party style of the ruling party, and the key is to strengthen education in party spirit and enhance the political quality of the members. To achieve the basic improvement of the party style, a protracted and arduous effort remains to be made by the party committees and discipline inspection commissions of the various levels and the departments concerned.

Part 2 of the report stressed four points of understanding: 1. The serious attention of the party committees, the examples of the leaders and the concerted effort of the entire party constitute the key to the basic improvement of party style. 2. Discipline inspection work must be subordinated to and serve the party's general task and general goal in the new period and promote and ensure the smooth progress of the modernization program. 3. Perseverance in the education of the party members in party spirit, style and discipline is a basic measure to rectify party style. 4. The ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the party's principles must be upheld.

The last part of the report gave four suggestions on the party's discipline inspection work in the days to come: 1. In the new historical period, we must continuously strengthen the party's discipline inspection work. 2. We must earnestly carry out the overall party consolidation and promote the basic improvement of party style. 3. We must firmly rectify the unhealthy tendencies emerging under the new situation and ensure the smooth progress of the economic reform and four modernizations program. 4. We must strengthen leadership in discipline inspection work.

The report stated in conclusion: Today, Yunnan, same as the whole country, is in the best historical period since the founding of the nation. We must, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, unite as one with all comrades in the party, strengthen our confidence, utter less hollow words, do more solid deeds, explore and innovate courageously and struggle for the basic improvement of the party style throughout the province.

In the afternoon of the 8th, the deputies attending the congress held group discussions of the report.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Sichuan Provincial Discipline Inspection Commissions and Party Committees of Provincial Organs Held Discipline Inspection Work Conference To Exchange Experiences in Rectifying Party Style and Combating and Correcting Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] The Sichuan provincial discipline inspection commission and the party committees of provincial organs jointly held, from 9 to 12 July, a discipline inspection work conference for organs at the provincial level to exchange experiences in rectifying the party style and combating and correcting unhealthy tendencies.

The conference earnestly studied Comrade Chen Yun's important speech at the national conference to exchange experiences in rectifying the party style and relayed its spirit and the spirit of the plenary meetings of the provincial party committee and discipline inspection commission. The provincial public security department, light and power office, agricultural bank and second light industry department, a total of 10 units, reported on their experiences in party style rectification. All felt that the common experiences of these units are: The serious attention of the party committees and the exemplary conduct of the leading groups and cadres, taking the lead to rectify party style, are the key to the basic improvement of party style; strengthening the education of party members in party spirit, style and discipline and improving their political quality are the bases for strengthening party building and rectifying party style; having the courage to handle and look into the incorrect tendencies and acts, supporting the upright and checking the evil are important measures to rectify party style; one level handling another and making every level responsible constitute an effective means to improve party style.

The conference demanded that, in the second half of the year, the party organizations and discipline inspection units of the various levels in provincial organs focus on the rectification of new unhealthy tendencies and earnestly perform the following five tasks: (1) Assist the party organizations and committees to perform properly the work in the second phase of party consolidation and fulfill the tasks in high quality from start to finish. (2) Continue to strengthen leadership and correct the new unhealthy

tendencies; focus on the advanced and the backward, the key points and the weak links. (3) Strengthen the education in party spirit, style and discipline and improve the political quality of the party members. (4) Continue to crack down on serious economic crimes. (5) Concentrate on the organizational building of the discipline inspection branch.

A total of 162 responsible comrades of the discipline inspection groups, discipline inspection commissions, and organ party committees and discipline inspection commissions of provincial units attended the conference.

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NORTH REGION

LIST OF NEWLY ELECTED SHANXI CPPCC MEMBERS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Third Session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Elects 35 Members"]

[Text] The Eighth Session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which met on 27 April discussed and passed the list of new members elected at a by-election by the Third Session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The 35 new members of the 5th Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference are as follows (according to the number of strokes in the surnames):

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Ding Shuxiang [0002 2885 3276] | Wan Shilu [5502 0013 4389] |
| Wang Guoying [3769 0948 5391] | Wang Weqian [3769 4850 6197] |
| Mao Shuzhang [3029 2885 2874] | Deng Shitong [6772 0013 6639] |
| Lu Shouqing [4151 1343 3237] | Tian Dongzhao [3944 2639 3564] |
| Le Qinghua [2867 1987 5478] | Li Chu [4409 0427] |
| Lan Wenying (female) [5695 2429 5391] | Da Erji [6671 1422 6060] |
| Qu Zhenying [2575 2182 3467] | Liu Qi [0491 3823] |
| Sun Ying [1327 5391] | Li Jinhua (female) [2621 6855 5478] |
| Li Xiuren [2621 0208 0088] | Li Yishou [2621 4135 1108] |
| He Shengyan [0149 3932 1750] | Yu Guoqi [0151 0948 0892] |
| Zhang Tianyi [1728 1131 0044] | Wu Jiong [2976 3518] |
| He Dehong [6320 1795 1347] | Chai Shenggao [2693 5110 7559] |
| Yuan Zongyai [5913 1350 1031] | Gao Yingdou [7559 2019 2435] |
| Gao Xipeng [7559 6932 2590] | Tang Xiaobin (female) [0781 4607 1755] |
| Jing Quanrong [2529 3123 2837] | Cheng Tindong [4453 5593 2639] |
| Jiang Ziran [5592 5261 3544] | Xiong Shibo [3574 6108 3134] |
| Fan Baozhu [2868 1405 3796] | Fan Quanshui [2868 3123 3055] |
| Pan Jincheng [3382 6855 2052] | |

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CSO: 4005/1038

NORTH REGION

LIST OF SHANXI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELECTED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Shanxi CPPCC Standing Committee Members Elected"]

[Text] The chairman, vice chairman and members of the standing committee elected by by-election at the Third Session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference:

Chairman: Li Xiuren [2621 0208 0088]

Vice chairman: Zhang Tianyi [1728 1131 0044]

Members of standing committee (according to the number of strokes in each surname):

Wang Guoying [3769 0948 5391]

Lan Wenying (female) [5695 2429 5391]

Hua Ershi [5478 5079 1395]

Liu Songqing [0491 2646 7230]

Du Pi [2629 0012]

Yang Guitong [2799 2710 6639]

Wu Yongzhang [0702 3057 3864]

Wei Hanqing [7614 3352 3237]

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CSO: 4005/1038

NORTH REGION

CHINESE AND WESTERN NUCLEAR FAMILIES COMPARED, CONTRASTED

Tianjin TIANJIN SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 2, 1985 pp 49-54

[Article by Pan Yunkang [3382 0336 1660]: "On the Differences, Similarities Between Chinese, Western Nuclear Families"]

[Text] In the article "Preliminary Discussions of Our Nation's Urban Families and Family structure," we have demonstrated how and why a majority of urban families in our country have evolved into nuclear families. (See TIANJIN SHEHUI KEXUE No 3, 1982 pp 7-14.) Here, based on our recognition that nuclear family is the main structure of our urban families, and that urban families are evolving towards the nuclear family, we shall compare and contrast the Chinese and the western nuclear families.

1. The nuclear family basically consists of the husband and wife and their unmarried children. It consists of two fundamental relationships: they are the conjugal relationship between husband and wife, and the natal relationship between parents and offspring. Based on husband-wife relationship, nuclear family is a conjugal family; based on parent-offspring relationship, it is a consanguine family. In the West, nuclear family is known as conjugal family and not consanguine family, indicating that the emphasis is on husband-wife relationship. The relationship between husband and wife outweighs that between parents and offspring. Our country is different. Based on feudalism, the emphasis is on relationship between parents and offspring. This traditional concept inevitably has some influence on today's families. Today, following the women's liberation movement and the elevation of women's status, following the emergence of marriage based on love and the change in attitude towards the family, husband-wife relationship has become more important. But tradition still has a significant influence. Our nuclear families do not place quite as much emphasis on husband and wife relationship as in the West: some families may balance both conjugal and natal relationships while in other families natal relationship outweighs conjugal relationship. The differences are evidenced in the following ways:

(1) Difference in attitude towards marriage. In the West, marriage is for satisfying emotional needs. Some western sociologists assert that western evolutionary history on human matrimony has entered into its fourth phase, where men and women characteristically place the romantic idea of "love" (mutual affection) first and foremost, and seldom consider the

partner's economic condition, or the question of raising children. Romantic love becomes the norm for gauging the success of a marriage, and the viability of a family. In contrast, people in this country marry not just for sentiments, they also consider family life, economics, and the question of children. There exists between husband and wife more than affection, but obligation, a communion of affection and obligation, or even placing obligation over sentiments. Some couples may lack deep affection for each other, but because of circumstances, because of the children, they relinquish their emotional claims on the partner, and diligently fulfill their family obligations. Some may even build true relationship in the process.

(2) Difference in attitude towards having children. In the West, indifference towards having children, negligence of natal relationship are further manifestations of the dominance of conjugal relationship. In some western countries, not only has birth rate declined annually, people's attitude towards having children has also changed. Having children, carrying on the family lineage have become less and less important. People want fewer children or even no children. Survey of married population in U.S. cities revealed that in 1955, 25% of newly wed couples felt that men and women married in order to have children, but by 1971, only 13% still held on to this view, while 60% of the people felt that a more important objective was to seek companionship. (See READER'S DIGEST No 2, 1983.)

Our country is different. Families traditionally emphasize natal relationship, as manifested in the emphasis on having children. With the implementation of family planning, attitudes have changed, birth rate has declined considerably in recent years; but people still consider it important to have children. According to a survey of Beijing Municipality youths, only 5.86 percent of the young men and 8.76 percent of the young women plan to have no children. A majority hope to have children after they get married. Most hope to have one to two children. (See ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN DE SHENGYU YIYUAN [Chinese Youths' Aspirations on Child Rearing] p 17.) In the No 2 Resident's Committee in HongXing Alley, Jianshan Street, Hexi District Tianjin, (HongXing No 2 Committee in short,) a survey of 462 married women, only 10 have not, for physiological or other reasons, given birth, and among these, 8 have adopted children by various means. This also presents one aspect of the people's attitude towards having children.

In the West, following changing attitude towards having children, the nurturing effects of the family have diminished, parent-offspring relationship has languished. According to [FRANCE EVENING POST] report, in the year 1981 alone, there were hundreds of thousands of family incidents. A total of 2.3 million people were injured in their own homes or their own yards; 5,000 people died of accidents in their "cosy nests." Among these victims, half were youths under 14. Many young parents are so engrossed in pursuit of their own happiness, or involved with their careers, they leave their children unattended, and their children inevitably got into mischief. Some have been electrocuted, some have fallen from balconies, some have died of carbon monoxide poisoning, some have been hurt by dangerous toys, some have been bitten by dogs while playing with

them. (See NANJING RIBAO ZENGKAN [Supplement] "Weekend," 12 March 83.) The May 1977 issue of PSYCHOLOGY TODAY published an article by former vice president Walter Mondale acknowledging that in the U.S. there are at least 200 thousand cases of child abuse annually being committed by the parents or guardians. (See SOCIOLOGY CORRESPONDENCE No 6, 1982 p 40.) This further confirms the situation.

In contrast, our nation's families not only emphasize having children, but also nurturing them. Children are not just their parents' amusement, but also their parents' "successors"; they are the future's projection and hope. Parents put their hopes in the next generation. Many work their hearts out for their children. Some families may not be well off financially, and both parents work hard inside and outside the homes, but they still spent their resources and energy on their children. They are industrious and frugal; they labor to the point of exhaustion. The situation has brought the attention of some economists. From the standpoint of insuring the escalation of the labor standards, they call upon parents to spend more time and energy on themselves rather than on their children.

(3) Difference in attitude towards separation. Separation means divorce. In western families, marital relationship is hinged entirely upon "affections." Once either the husband or wife fails to find love or happiness, the motivation for maintaining the marital relationship is lost, and they break up. "Go separate ways if cannot get along" rather than "get by together." Divorce is widespread. In the U.S. for example, according to NEWSWEEK report, "traditional American families are in disintegration." In 1978, one of every two marriages ended in divorce. In 1979 close to 1.2 million couples were divorced, almost doubled the rate of 10 years ago. For every thousand couples, the divorce rate increased from 13.4 percent years ago to 22.8 percent today. Because of the increased divorce rate, American single parent families (that is, children living with either the father or the mother) have increased from 21.7 million in 1970 to 35 million in 1982. (In 1982 there were a total of 83.8 million households. See RENMIN RIBAO 25 Jan 1983, and GUANGMING RIBAO 6 May 1981.) Divorce hardly raises any reproach or criticism. Professor Goldstein of Yale University even suggested amending the law, treating divorce as an attainable right. Quite a few people concurred, maintaining that people should be given the divorce right, even suggesting that this would be inevitable.

In contrast, divorce is rare in this country. According to a Shanghai XuHui District survey on divorce, based on the ratio of divorced couple to married couples, the divorce rate was 5.13 percent in 1977, 2.99 percent in 1979, and 2.32 percent in 1981; the 5 year average is 2.96 percent which is relatively low. (See SHANGHAI SHENHUI KEXUE No 5, 1982.) Because of traditional moral concept, people believe in "marriage is forever," and "living to a ripe old age in conjugal bliss." Although divorce is legal, without sufficient grounds, it is still being viewed as immoral, and is censured by public opinion and obstructed by law. More importantly, in our country's nuclear families, children are one of the pivotal points in the family triangle, often serving as a link between husband and wife, fortifying the family structure. Some couples started out without affection

but manage to build a relationship through their children. Some couples may have marital problems, but because of the children, will not lightly seek divorce.

2. In western nuclear families, parents of the bride and groom do not expect to reap any economic or social profits out of their children's marriage. Choice of mate is more liberal. The key to happy marriage lies with the couple itself. Whether their relatives get along is only secondary. Marriage decisions rest with the principal parties, their relatives do not intend to exert too much pressure.

In contrast, in old Chinese societies, children's marriage was decided by the parents. In modern China, we have abolished feudalistic brokered marriages, advocating freedom of marriage, freedom of love. This is a great departure from the past. But because of traditional influences and other reasons, parents still participate in their children's marriage decisions. According to the Tianjin Municipality HongXing No 2 Committee survey, of the 259 couples married after 1950, 3 were arranged entirely by their parents, totaling 1.2 percent; 59 were "introduced by parents and relatives" but marriage decisions were made by themselves, totaling 22.8 percent; 165 were "introduced by friends (including colleagues, school mates, neighbors,)" and marriage decisions made by themselves, totaling 63.7 percent; 31 got acquainted on their own, and made their own marriage decisions, totaling 12 percent. One, amounting to 0.4 percent, was introduced by "organization" and made marriage decisions on their own. According to these statistics, in the post liberation period, most marriages are self-determined, but parents, to various extent, still participate. A total of 24 percent of the parent participations took the form of "arranging" and "introducing." Furthermore, even for those couples "introduced by friends," or "got acquainted on their own," a majority still sought and obtained approval from parents and relatives in their choice of mates. Therefore for the majority of families in this country, marriage of the children still concerns the parents and the families.

In our nuclear families, eventhough parents cannot reap any profit from their children's marriage, because of close ties between parents and offsprings and pressure from public opinion, when the children get married, the parents may even have to give financial or other assistance. According to a survey of 121 families, only 19 got married entirely at their own expenses, without any financial help from their parents, comprising 15.7 percent, while 102 families (84.3 percent) received various forms of financial aid from their parents. Of these, 51 households, which comprises 50 percent, received help valued at less than 500 yuan; 28 households, or 27.45 percent received help worth 500 to 1000 yuan; 23 households, or 22.55 percent received over 1,000 yuan. This shows the extent of financial assistance. Some parents may not be well-off, but because of the children's wedding, they have to be frugal and economize in every way to meet the wedding expenses. Eventhough they may complain incessantly, in their hearts they feel this is a matter of course, and even take comfort in their efforts. In a nuclear family in Tianjin HongXing No 2 Committee, both husband and wife are over 55 years old, their total monthly income

is 120 yuan. They have three sons, all working. According to local standards, when their eldest son got married they gave him a 600 yuan subsidy. At the time of the survey, they were preparing for the second son's wedding. They intend to raise 600 yuan for each of the remaining two sons.

Besides financial assistance, married children sharing housing with parents is quite common. Some eventually live with their parents on a permanent basis, forming the trunk family. Others may live with the parents but set up separate housekeeping, forming a two-nuclei family. Some share housing with parents as temporary solution to the housing problem, and once they are allotted their own units, they will move out.

3. Western nuclear family genealogy does not emphasize either spouse's kinship. The descent rule need not be patrilineal or matrilineal, but can be ambilineal or bilateral. China is different. Following feudalistic traditions, families are patrilineal, adopting the father's surname, and residences are patrilocal. Although matrilineal exists, it is rare. Since the establishment of modern China, women are gradually achieving equality with men, and there has been significant changes in the above situation. However, because of traditional influences, patrilineal system is still more prevalent. In a 1983 survey of Four [as published] Tianjin Municipality Household residents, 375 parents with unmarried children expressed their opinion on their children's future families. When asked "Do you wish to live with your children after they get married?" 118 households (31.5 percent) indicated they only wanted one married son to live with them; 29 households (7.7 percent) wanted one married daughter to live with them. Those who wanted to live with their sons far exceeded those with their daughters. This is another demonstration of strong patrilineage concept.

In our survey, some parents have expressed the feeling that daughters, more than sons, tend to grow more intimate with their parents, and if the daughters happens to be the assertive type, then getting along with the sons-in-law would be easy. Besides, sons-in-law are more cordial to their parents-in-law. Therefore there are grounds for old folks to prefer their sons-in-law to move in with them, or to move in with their married daughters. From the standpoint of society, uxorilocal may even be encouraged, and therefore it has become more popular. Moreover, even in cases of "virilocal," there are close ties with the wives' families. These occurrences demonstrate that in our country, genealogy is also undergoing changes: descent rule is not necessarily unilineal as in patrilineage system, but can be ambilineal or bilateral. However, even in bilateral descent, patrilineal system still prevails.

4. In the West, nuclear families seldom rely on contact with kindred. They tend to be more independent. Because the new homes may be far from either paternal or maternal kindred, they often cannot participate in kinship activities or ceremonies. In "Preliminary Discussions" we mentioned the West's generation relationship as a single relay formula $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \dots$ the first generation being responsible to the second generation, but the second

generation has no obligation towards the first. Children once reach a certain age, usually around 16, will leave their parents to establish their own lives. They may not get married until 25, but between 16 and 25 many will live on their own, be independent from their parents. After they get married, they hardly keep in touch with their parents, treating each other as guests rather than immediate families. Not only do the parents receive no support or assistance, some may even have to pay for the meals they shared with their children. China, in contrast, adopts a reciprocating gratification formula between the generations: A → B → C → D...children live with their parents for relatively longer periods of time, often until they get married. Some may still live with their parents after they get married. Many who have left home still maintain close contact with their parents, thus establishing strong family networks. We call the family formed by the parents primary family, and that formed by the offsprings secondary family. The primary family is the core of the family network. According to a 1984 Bureau of Statistics survey of 181 secondary families and their respective 312 primary families, interactions between these two groups fall into 3 categories:

The first is financial exchange, that is, financial assistance from the primary to the secondary families, or vice versa.

In Chinese families, children are nurtured by their parents until they come of age. After they have established their own families, they often still receive financial help from their parents. Survey showed, of the 181 secondary families, 91 percent receive financial help from their primary families, of these, 61 percent receive assistance on regular days, 74% on special occasions, 8 percent with major purchases, 11 percent during financial difficulties, and 7 percent received help during emergencies. (Statistics exclude financial assistant at weddings.) Financial assistance comes in various forms, like cash, gifts, food, rent and utility payments, and so on.

Of the secondary families, supporting the old folks (financial assistance) is also quite prevalent. According to survey, 84 percent of the 181 secondary families support their primary families on a monthly basis. 42 percent of these give less than 10 yuan, 36 percent give between 10 to 20 yuan, 11 percent give between 20 and 30 yuan, and 11 percent give over 30 yuan.

Relatively speaking, in these financial exchanges, volume of flow from primary families exceed that from the secondary families. Further analysis of the statistics show that of the 181 secondary families, 44 percent receive more than they give in support, (including those who receive without giving,) netting actual assistance from the primary families; 27 percent give more than they receive (including those who give without receiving,) thus supporting their primary families on a fixed basis; 26 percent basically even out payment and receipt; 3 percent have no financial exchange. From the standpoint of the primary families, of the 312 [primary] families, only 18 percent depend entirely on their secondary families. From these statistics, we understand the basic reciprocating financial "assistance" and "support" between the primary and secondary families.

From a simple economic point of view, it is the secondary families receiving assistance from the primary families. Only this flow of assistance is of any practical meaning. From the sociological point of view, both are significant. Whether the flow of economic resource is reciprocated or not reflects different relationships between two generations, two families. Relatively speaking, reciprocated flow (whether in equal or unequal amounts) better reveals the close relationship between the two generations, the two families. It encompasses a far deeper meaning than pure economics.

Secondly there is interaction in daily life. That is the assistance, care, nurture, and help in everyday life. In these areas there are also close exchanges between the primary and secondary families.

In our country, members of our urban secondary families getting meals from their primary families is a common practice. Survey of the 181 secondary families which lead independent lives, 86 percent of these often take meals at their parents' homes. Among these, 34 percent (including children under primary family care; same below, have less than 20 meals per month, 21 percent have 21 to 40 meals, 11 percent have 41 to 60 meals, 20 percent have more than 60 meals. Getting their meals from their primary families means food is readily available, more comfort and saving money. Another frequent observation is having the primary families take care of the children. Survey of the 181 secondary families shows that 80 percent have their parents take care of the children. Of these, 12 percent are taken care of by the paternal grandparents and 8 percent by the maternal grandparents. On one hand this solves the problem of child care, on the other hand, having the children at their primary families, the secondary families can set their minds at ease. Some grandchildren end up living permanently with the grandparents, forming an "alternate generation family." Furthermore, grandparents often stay with the secondary families temporarily helping with grocery shopping, cooking, housework, and helping out the daughters or daughters-in-law after they have given birth. As far as the primary families are concerned, mainly because of old age, poor health or actual illness, they may have everyday problems, like shopping for coal and food, mobility difficulties, visiting doctors, house moving, and so on. Members of the secondary families volunteer their help, especially when the grandparents are sick, they come back to help with visits to the doctors, nursing and tending. There are frequent interactions of this kind. They offer specific meaning to such social problems as housework, childcare, and caring for the aged. In this type of interaction, the assistance extended by the primary families often exceed that offered by the secondary families.

Thirdly, there is emotional support. This is expressed through economic and everyday interactions.

Financially we have already seen that help extended by the primary families to the secondary families exceed that of the reverse. In everyday life too, the primary families extend more help towards the secondary families. Emotionally, the primary families also show more concern for the secondary families. According to a 1983 Thousand Households residents census in

Tianjin Municipality, of the 375 families with grown children, only 146 (38.9 percent) hope their children will all move out after they get married, but 229 (61 percent) hope, to various degrees, that their children will stay with them. Compare to youths in Beijing Municipality, only 12.4 percent are willing to remain with their parents after they get married, and 87.6 percent would like to form their own families, independent of their parents. (See 'Chinese Youths' Aspirations on Child Rearing," p 17) We can see the difference in the degree of concern between the two generations. Conversely, it is exactly this difference that causes the reveals the kind of economic and daily assistance from the primary families which far exceed that reciprocated by the secondary families. Therefore in the Chinese families, the relationship between the two generations may be reciprocated, it is not equal.

It should also be pointed out that communication and contact between primary and secondary families may be through the third generation, the grandchildren. Grandchildren are the bridge between the primary and secondary families, especially emotionally. Besides the fact that the grandchildren are often taken care of by the paternal or maternal grandparents, psychological elements also contribute to the affections between the alternate generations. First, parents love their children; this love can easily be transferred to the grandchildren. There is a saying, "love of a son means love of the grandson, love for a daughter means love for her son." This is a direct and logical transfer of feeling. Secondly there is a generation gap between parents and their own children. In general, once the children come of age and form their own families, they demand independence from their parents, the parents are saddened. Especially after the children have achieved their independence, the parents naturally transfer their love for the children to the innocent, lovable grandchildren, as a "consolation." Thirdly, according to some psychologists, old people revert to youthful behavior, repeating a lot of childish characteristics, turning into an "old kid." "Old kid" and "young kid" are naturally attracted to each other and they are always happy together. Hence the grandchildren become the bridge between the primary and secondary families. This is also one of the more remarkable characteristics of Chinese family structure and relationship.

From the interactions of economics, daily life, and emotional support between the Chinese primary and secondary families, we can see that the Chinese nuclear families are not isolated and independent like western nuclear families. They tend to interact and rely on kindred. Network of families have close ties and in times of emergencies and changes, they come to each other's assistance; they share in times of joy and sorrow, glory and defeat. This network although cannot be called a clan does have reminiscence of a clan, which is also a characteristic of the Chinese nuclear family.

5. In the West some people believe that the nuclear family is a product of industrialization, but there are also those who believe that the nuclear family existed before industrialization. No matter what, right now it is in jeopardy and dissipation. Following divorce, celibacy and other phenomena, nuclear family is edging towards collapse in the following direction:

Nuclear family→single parent family→bachelorhood. Under the circumstances some sociologists think that "contemporary nuclear family is the by-product of a dying civilization." It is moving towards individualism, egalitarianism, and materialism. (See Chapman "Family and Civilization," Ch 1.) U.S. social forecaster John Naisbitt wrote in his well-known book "Megatrends--Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives": "Most of us raised or were raised in a typical American family....But today, there is no such thing as a typical family. And only a distinct minority (17 percent) of America's population fits the traditional family....Today's family can be single parent (male or female) with one or more children....But what is even more basic is the way the family, or at least the household consists of only one individual."*

The opposite is true in our cities. Nuclear family is being reinforced and expanding. Unmarried household has decreased, single parent family has also decreased. In Tianjin HongXing No 2 Committee survey we have discovered these phenomena. Compare today's married women's family structure with that of their previous generation, there is 16.27 percent unmarried households in the husbands' primary families and 6.51 percent unmarried households in the wives' primary families, while in contemporary families unmarried households totaled only 1.9 percent. Single parent families average 17.75 percent in the previous generation but only 3.25 percent in the current generation, which is an obvious decrease. Typical complete nuclear families have increased, demonstrating our cities are experiencing changes towards the nuclear family. It is manifesting strong vitality which will continue to grow.

In conclusion, from the above analyses, although the fundamental structure of Chinese nuclear family is similar to western nuclear family, its content and substance are very different. The difference is manifested in conjugal and natal relationships as well as kindred relationships. The social background and development are different. When we apply the theory of nuclear family to Chinese families, it should not be mechanical but should be flexible. Only in this way can we truly comprehend the essence of the Chinese family and family structure.

*John Naisbitt, "Megatrends: Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives"
New York, 1982, p 233

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI CITY CITED FOR WORK IN PROTEST

Taiyaun SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Chang Shilong [1603 0013 7893]]

[Text] Acting on instructions of the Shanxi provincial party committee, the municipal party committee of Datong had done so well its correspondence and visits to persuade over 700 youths from Beijing who work in Datong to abide by discipline, to take the interests of the whole into consideration and to stay above provocations that none of the workers went to Beijing to take part in the sit-down protest.

Today, there are 713 youths from Beijing who work in the city of Datong. They came around 1968 to Shanxi to join the work force. Not long ago, some of them planned to band together and go to Beijing as a group to lodge their protest with the authorities. Meanwhile, some people had written them about the protest. The Datong municipal party committee acted promptly as soon as it had learned of the incident. It convened in the latter part of March three separate meetings of the leaders of all the city agencies which studied the probable causes leading to the protest and launched substantive work to cope with the situation in those agencies. The municipal party committee also established a special organ to step up the ideological work of those units which have large numbers of youths from Beijing. Special emissaries were dispatched to visit with those youths who are in Beijing permanently to organize the protest and to call on their parents to help calm down their children.

The solid job done by the Datong municipal party committee proved good enough to set the minds of the youths at ease and heighten their awareness. Many youths from Beijing who no longer want to go to Beijing for the sit-down protest have convinced others to abide by discipline and focus their attention on their work. Wan Chiwei, a cadre of the Second Railroad Middle School, alerted the party organization to a letter on going to Beijing en masse for the sit-down protest which he received from out of town and urged his associates not to believe rumors.

On 2 May, Xiao Congci, secretary of the Datong municipal party committee, called a meeting of the representatives of the youths from Beijing who work in Datong to discuss the problem of going to the capital for the sit-down protest to demand a transfer back to Beijing. Comrade Xiao Congci commended them

for the fact that their awareness, their willingness to abide by discipline, their concern for the good of the whole and their resistance to provocations have contributed to the betterment of Datong. He also urged them to go a step further to bring into play at their posts the excellent traditions of the youths of Beijing and offer their youth and knowledge to Datong. The youths declared that they will live up to the expectation and trust of the party and the government, place the interests of the state above their personal interests and stay in Datong to work for the four modernizations.

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NORTH REGION

PARTICIPANTS IN BEIJING PROTEST ENCOURAGED TO WORK FOR MODERNIZATION

Taihuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporters Feng Qiang [7458 1730] and Fu Maliang [4569 7456 5328]]

[Text] The group of youths from Beijing working in the Linfen region who left for Beijing to stage a sit-down protest in front of the Beijing municipal party committee office demanding transfers back to Beijing have returned to Linfen except those on sick leave or visiting with their relatives.

Some 124 youths from Beijing working in such local units as the Linfen Steel Corporation and the Linfen Metallurgical Construction Corporation left for Beijing in mid-April at the instigation of others to stage a sit-down protest in front of the Beijing municipal party committee office demanding unreasonably that they be transferred back to Beijing. Their conduct was criticized by the leadership of the Beijing municipal party committee. At that time, the Linfen prefectural party committee called a meeting of the responsible comrades of the units concerned and worked out a program to reinforce the education of the youths from Beijing. Each unit thereupon dispatched its people to Beijing to mobilize them to return to their posts. When those youths from Beijing who had gone to Beijing returned to Linfen, the leaders of some of the units met with them to help them see the mistake they made and expose the rumors they believed. At the same time, serious efforts were made to resolve the hardships they face.

At the completion of the work mentioned above, the youths from Beijing declared one after another that they would strive to be "ideal-inspired, morally upright, cultured and disciplined" new people. Shi Boqi of the Linfen Textile Mill, Zhao Yujie of the Linfen Steel Mill engineering corps and Kang Jianying of the supply and marketing section of the pesticide plant, all of whom understood the mistake they made, declared that they will never participate in the protest again. They also urged their companions to set their minds to working in Linfen so as to contribute substantively to the four modernizations.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI PROMOTES RURAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Hebei Decides on Eight Educational Measures"]

[Text] In his speech at the mass meeting held by the Hebei educational work conference on 20 July, Hebei provincial party secretary Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535] pointed out: From now on, we must consider the ability to solve practical problems in educational development an important criterion in evaluating the ideology and style of the leaders of all levels. He declared that the provincial party committee and government will implement eight measures for education in the second-half of the year.

1. An allocation out of the reserve fund of the province will be made this year, mainly for education in the mountain, old, outlying and impoverished areas and partly for teacher training and for housing improvement of some college professors.

2. In line with the spirit of contributing money or material according to their ability, the various departments directly under the provincial government must divide the labor and decide on the orientation in developing the education of the mountain, old, outlying and impoverished areas. Higher institutions and enterprise units must also support such areas with their idle educational resources suitable for middle and elementary schools.

3. The scientific research units of provincial organs will assign 150 persons to form lecture groups to proceed to the basic level and help with teacher training.

4. To strengthen the teaching contingents in the mountain, old, outlying and impoverished areas, a quota will be assigned annually and the superior teachers of schools run by the people will be selected as regular teachers. College and technical secondary school graduates proceeding to work in such areas will be issued living subsidies. They may obtain transfers after teaching for 5 years, and their children may attend schools in cities and towns.

5. Teachers' Festival must be solemnly observed, and "gardeners' awards" will be issued at the same time. Wages after reform must be paid to the elementary

and kindergarten teachers prior to the Teachers' Festival. The responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and government must express solicitude to the teachers at the festival, go to the lower level to inspect the work, consider visiting the teachers, listening to their views and solving their practical problems an important part of their work and make the practice into a system to be persevered in.

6. Teachers of all levels and types of schools who have served 30 years will receive certificates of honor, and teachers of middle and elementary schools and kindergartens will enjoy full pay upon retirement.

7. After teachers of schools run by the people have been made into regular teachers, where both husband and wife are state employees, the rural status of their children under 16 years of age may be changed to urban.

8. The problem of wages long owed to teachers of schools run by the people must be solved prior to the Teachers' Festival. Areas with economic difficulties will be given some subsidy by the province and some by the counties.

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NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE ON BECOMING GOOD PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HEAD HELD

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Shuchun [1728 2885 2504] and Yin Zheng [1438 6927]]

[Text] How to be a good propaganda department head and how to do propaganda work well is a subject discussed by the heads of the central, provincial, prefectural and county propaganda departments and the responsible comrades of related organs at a conference of the heads of propaganda departments held at Baoding.

The comrades at the conference said during discussions that the new historical age expects much more from propaganda work. A good propaganda department head must have a precise knowledge of the guiding principles and basic tasks of propaganda for the new historical age. Propaganda work must be tied closely to economic work and work for the economy, the general mission and the overall objective; teach the people to be ideal-inspired, morally upright, cultured and disciplined; and construct a Chinese-oriented socialism. He must define the duties of a propaganda department and free himself from taxing administrative chores to concentrate on ideological education. He must differentiate primary and secondary matters and waste neither time nor effort on endless administrative tasks. He must adhere to the line which comes from and returns to the masses and always go down to the grass roots to investigate and study, keep abreast of the pulse of the times and conditions at the ideological front in order to serve as the staff officer of the party committee and keep propaganda right on target. The new age calls for propaganda cadres, especially propaganda department heads, who are educated and well informed. Consequently, they must focus on studying politics, economics, modern sciences, culture, philosophy, history, etc. They must know how to select propaganda cadres, improve the quality of the propaganda contingents, care for their well being and work with them harmoniously. Propaganda cadres, especially propaganda department heads, must have the resolve to uphold truth, to speak candidly and to seek truth from facts. They must not be biased or rigid nor deceive their superiors nor delude their subordinates. They should take the lead in writing short articles and make short speeches which are in keeping with the rapid pace of modern life.

The conference took place 25-28 April at Zhuoxian.

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NORTH REGION

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN INSTITUTE HEAD DISMISSED FOR MALPRACTICE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Article by correspondent Tang Jiwei [0781 4764 0251] and reporter Han Shuting [7281 2885 0800]]

[Text] Shen Xudong [3088 2485 2639], director of the Tangshan Architectural Design Institute and secretary of its CPC party organization, has been dismissed from all positions both in and outside the party for failing to carry out orders and prohibitions and for issuing unauthorized bonuses in money and in kind.

The Tangshan Architectural Design Institute is a business entity. After it began in June 1984 to take business contracting, Shen Xudong, its director, prepared on 13 September a "Report Seeking Approval of the Development of Spare-time Designing" in which it was proposed to set aside 50 percent of the service earnings as a bonus fund after the initial 800,000 yuan earned under the program. In spite of the document on the matter from its superior authorities which the institute received on 14 September, it did nothing to amend its original proposal. As a result, the percentage of its bonuses was so excessive that it violated the basic principle of profit distribution that allocates the greatest portion to the state, a smaller portion to the collectives and the smallest portion to individuals. The business earnings of the institute last year was 1,755,600 yuan, up by 1.5 percent over those of 1983. It set aside 418,159 yuan of this for bonuses, up by 36.5 percent or 220,000 yuan over the amount of 1983. The excessive bonuses actually paid to its employees during the year were 184,925 yuan and it has also spent all its collective welfare fund. The average per-capita bonus of the institute last year was 2,206.24 yuan, or 34.24 months of its approved wage. Shen Xudong, director of the Institute and secretary of its CPC organization, who worked 9 months in the year, received 3,195 yuan, or 355 yuan per month, the highest at the institute.

When the Central Discipline Inspection Commission published on 5 December 1984 its announcement to crack down on the current new abusive practices, the institute issued under all sorts of pretexts seven surprise bonuses in December, amounting to 248,000 yuan, or 66.4 percent of the total amount of the bonuses issued in the entire year.

After the State Council had instructed all business units to desist from issuing unauthorized bonuses, subsidies and bonuses in kind, Shen Xudong proposed at a

business meeting of the institute: "Let us get rid of the 80,000 yuan (bonus fund)." Acting on Shen's suggestion, the institute issued on 31 December 1984 a total of 86,000 yuan in bonuses, plus unauthorized subsidies and bonuses in kind. Since June 1984 each employee of the institute received a monthly gas subsidy of 5 yuan, a monthly job subsidy between July and September and a lunch subsidy which began in December. All these subsidies amount to a total over 15,900 yuan. The institute also spent over 11,700 yuan to issue each employee a suit, a towel and 6.5 feet of white cloth.

In violation of the State Council's order of 20 December 1984 which prohibits the unauthorized issuance of clothing, the institute leadership spent 47,957 yuan to give each employee an overcoat made of imported embossed woolen fabric and an electric oven.

Shen Xudong, the leader of the institute, who took advantage of the reforms to seek personal gains for individual and small cliques, has been dismissed from office both in and outside the party. The bonuses amounting to 184,925 yuan that were issued indiscriminately by the institute are ordered to be reinstituted in toto before the end of this June.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI CRACKS DOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 2

[Article by staff correspondent: "Crackdown on Economic Crimes Underway Throughout the Entire Province"]

[Text] Unity of thinking and action has led to remarkable results in the prosecution of economic offenders. The number of instituted cases in Hebei during the first quarter of this year as compared to those of the same period a year ago is up by 33.9 percent, of which the number of serious cases is 2.4 times those of the same period a year ago.

The leading cadres are at the front to direct and handle cases. In the struggle against serious economic crimes, the first step taken by the procuratorial organs at all levels is to bring about unity of thinking and a stronger sense of responsibility by going to the grassroots levels to make known the intentions of the superior authorities and make the cadres and police force understand the danger of current economic crimes and the urgency to crack down on them. The second step they take is to investigate and size up the situation involved, get hold of the clues, institute the cases, work out a program of action and deploy the forces. The third step they take is to examine the documents personally and lead their subordinates to tackle the important cases. The leading cadres of the provincial procuratorate are always present in different localities to direct the prosecution of cases and provide solutions to problems right on the spot.

Break through the "blind spots" to reach out to the sources of crime. The procuratorial organs at all levels have adopted appropriate measures to move from one system to another to get at economic crimes and fetch out criminals. For instance, when the Shijiazhuang branch procuratorate uncovered rampant criminal activities in the grain administration system, it decided to break through right there for in-depth investigations to get more evidence. According to the initial findings of the 12 counties of the region, they have spotted in the grain administration system 32 instances of criminal operations, instituted 18 cases for prosecution, apprehended in accordance with the law four suspects and recouped over 30,000 yuan worth of economic losses.

Concentrate the force for a breakthrough in crucial areas. The prosecution of important cases is conducive to a more realistic protection and enhancement of

the economic reforms because it carries a more powerful deterrent against crime. So the procuratorial organs are more intent on more attentive, more decisive and more forceful action to overcome all obstacles and interferences to uphold the fair enforcement of the law and the effective prosecution of hardcore cases with "networks of connections" and "shells of protection." The Zhangjiakou municipal procuratorate was able in January alone to institute 5 cases, each involving over 10,000 yuan and 11 people, and apprehend 4 criminals.

Handle cases in accordance with the law and strive to achieve "accuracy." The current economic crimes involve numerous new situations and new problems. The procuratorial organs at all levels have been working through investigations and research to analyze typical cases; to distinguish crime from innocence, one crime from another and minor offenses from major crimes; and to achieve strict adherence to policy and correct the application of the law. To make a prompt distinction between abusive practices and economic crimes, the provincial procuratorate has written up four selected cases which it has submitted to provincial party committee for distribution to the localities. The procuratorial organs at all levels must not act in haste on any case they are not sure of. Instead, they should seek instructions from the prefectural party committee and the superior procuratorial organ. To ensure the healthy conduct of the struggle, they must act on the strength of facts and in accordance with the law to avoid ineffective and incorrect actions.

Combine prosecution with prevention and participate actively in corrective measures. In prosecuting major economic crimes, the procuratorial organs at all levels should pay close attention to analyzing the causes of crimes, placing equal emphasis on prosecution and prevention and seeking temporary and permanent solutions in order to prevent and reduce crimes. They work through prosecution to uncover loopholes in party and government organs on the one hand and in the operations of factories and mines on the other. The provincial procuratorate has set in motion, as it popularizes the experience of the Tangshan municipal procuratorate, extensive procuratorial recommendations which exert a positive influence on improving the working of related organs, underscoring the concept of a rule of law, maintaining social order and preventing and reducing crime. The grassroots procuratorial organs have been working conscientiously to implement those measures designed to assist and educate any offender exempt from prosecution to learn a new way to acquire wealth through hard work.

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NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR LAWYERS--Active participation of lawyers in economic and legal affairs, such as helping to draw up, scrutinize and conclude contracts and offering legal services to economic work, forms an important link to ensure the socialist economic construction. A healthy bar system is an indispensable component of a strengthened socialist democracy, a viable legal system and the essence of the two socialist "cultures." Following the successful and in-depth restructuring of the economic system geared to the towns and cities, the lawyers will have to meet more sophisticated and more extensive requirements. Consequently, we must act in accordance with the four basic principles to enable the contingent of lawyers to serve even more effectively the socialist economic construction in order to enhance economic construction, the permanent peace and order of the state and the well-being of the masses. The party committees at all levels and the society as a whole should support the work of lawyers. By the same token, we hope henceforth the lawyers would use their healthy work style and achievements to win the respect and trust of the public and serve even better the cause of economic construction. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 85 p 1] 5360

CSO: 4005/1038

JPRS-CPS-85-090
11 September 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CPC SECRETARY ATTENDS MILITARY ACADEMY ALUMNI MEETING

SK310635 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] This afternoon, a Jilin provincial meeting of the alumni of Huangpu Military Academy was ceremoniously held in Changchun. This was the first gathering of our province's alumni of Huangpu Military Academy. Attending the meeting were 109 former students of Huangpu Military Academy.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Gao Di, Wang Zianjin, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, Liu Jingzhi, Liu Cikai, Zhang Kaiging, Zhang Fengqi, Geng Yuelun, and Xin Cheng, attended the meeting. Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee presided over the meeting. Comrades Gao Di and Wang Zhongyu delivered speeches on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial Government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee. They warmly hailed the convocation of this meeting.

(Wang Xin) and (Zhang Bingdong), vice chairmen of the Shenyang Hyangpu Military Academy Alumni Association, attended the meeting to convey congratulations on behalf of the Liaoning and Heilongjiang Provincial Huangpu Military Academy alumni.

(Xing Shaopeng), vice chairman of the provincial KTM Revolutionary Committee, delivered a congratulatory speech on behalf of the various democratic parties and mass organizations.

At the opening ceremony, Geng Yuelun relayed the grand situation of the first representatives' meeting of the national Hyangpu Military Academy Association.

CSO: 4005/1290

NORTHEAST REGION

SECRETARY ATTENDS YOUNG PIONEERS CONGRESS

SK310525 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Jilin Provincial Congress of Young Pioneers of China has opened ceremoniously. Today, the auditorium of the provincial guest house was filled with heroes. More than 400 representatives from the various localities throughout the province gathered in Changchun to warmly celebrate the successful convocation of the Jilin Provincial Congress of Young Pioneers of China along with the Young Pioneers of Changchun City.

The congress ceremoniously opened amid the singing of the Young Pioneer's song and the playing of music accompanied by the sound of drums. This grand congress is the first of its kind in the province since the founding of the Young Pioneers 36 years ago.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial military district, including Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, Liu Yunzhao, (Du Ximing), Xu Yuancun, and (Gua Xihui), and former veteran leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, including Comrades Yu Lin and Song Jiehan, who brought to the gathering their deep concern and ardent hopes for the young workers, attended this grand congress in a joyful spirit.

Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, extended his heartfelt thanks and cordial regards to all the provincial children and young workers at the opening ceremony. He encouraged the children to continue their efforts to promote their creative spirit and to foster themselves into persons of a new generation with ideals, morality, civilization, and a sense of observing discipline.

CSO: 4005/1290

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING ARMED POLICE HOLD MEETING ON MANAGEMENT

SK310820 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] On 29 July in Shenyang, the Chinese People's Armed Police Force held an on-the-spot meeting on education in administrative management, the first of its kind since the founding of the armed police force.

The headquarters of the provincial People's Armed Police Force introduced experiences in conducting education on administrative management under the new situation. Over the past 3 years since its founding, the headquarters of the provincial People's Armed Police Force have inherited and carried forward the fine tradition of the people's armed forces, proceeded from the specialties of the Armed Police Force to enthusiastically study and solve new problems emerging from education on army management under the new situation, strictly managed the police, conducted reforms, blazed new trails, made efforts to scientifically regularize administrative management work, and initially formed good sequences of being on duty, training, work and livelihood. The Armed Police Force is strict in discipline and in gallant array. The relations between the policemen and the people in the educational field, between policemen and the people, and between officers and men are harmonious. They have formed a good image among the people.

The people participating in the meeting warmly praised the experiences introduced by the headquarters of the provincial People's Armed Police Force.

Attending the opening ceremony were He Hongye and (Li Jun), deputy commanders of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force; Zhang Yongtang, chief of staff of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, and party, government, and army leading comrades of our province, including Sun Weiben, Zuo Kun, and Liu Dongfan.

CSO: 4005/1290

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING NAMELIST OF DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION

SK310552 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The following is the namelist of the 47 members of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission (in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames):

Yu Yongxiang, Monggol nationality, [0060 3057 4382]; Yu Jinlan, female, [0060 6855 5695]; Yi Guiron [0060 2710 2837], female; Wang Xiangang [3769 7359 0474]; Wang Yuxi [3796 3188 2569]; Wang Weizhong [3769 4850 5883]; Bai Zhengguo [4101 2973 0948]; Feng Changsheng [7458 7022 0524]; Gu Shaojie [2575 4801 2638]; Zhu Baoshun [2612 1405 7311]; Ren Junguo, Nam nationality, [0117 0193 0948]; Liu Zikuan [0491 5261 1401]; Liu Defang [0491 1795 5364]; Xu Wanying, female, [6079 8001 5391]; Sun Guoming [1327 0948 2494]; Yang Wenbin [2799 2429 1755], Monggol nationality; Li Zhensheng [2621 2182 5116]; Li Zaoyong [2621 6644 1661]; Li Hongshun [2621 7703 7311]; Wu Jing [0792 3878]; Song Xudong [1345 2485 2639]; Song Dengkuan [1345 4098 1401]; Zhang Yu [1728 5038]; Zhang Jie [1728 2638]; Zhang Xiangxiang [1728 5887 3276]; Zhang Xuming [1728 2485 2494]; Zhang Lingyun [1728 9497 0061]; Shao Wei [6730 0251]; Zhou Minglu [0719 2494 6992]; Jin Weijiang [6855 4850 3068]; Hao Tiangjun [6787 2185 0193]; Zhao Hongfan, female, [6392 3163 5400], Zhao Shufen, female [6392 3219 5358]; Yuan Yongsheeng [5918 3057 5400]; Gian Zhirong [6929 0037 2837]; Gao Dawei [6754 1129 4850]; Guo Fushan [6753 1381 1472]; Gao Zi [7559 1217]; Gao Chenghe [7559 2110 0735]; Jiao Shuaizhang [2409 1596 4545], Man nationality; Huang Jinchen [7806 6855 5256]; Shang Derui [0794 1795 3843]; Xie Guangren [6200 1639 0088]; Lin Xinrong [5677 2946 2837]; Zhai Enhui [5049 1869 1920]; Li Ming [7812 2494]; and Gu Yong, female, [4234 0516].

CSO: 4005/1290

NORTHEAST REGION

LEGAL SYSTEM PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION MEETING ENDS

SK310647 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The provincial work conference on conducting propaganda education in the legal system ended today after a 2-day session.

During the conference, the participants discussed ways to basically popularize legal knowledge among the citizens in 5 years. They unified their thinking and clarified their tasks.

It was pointed out at the conference that in implementing the provincial plan on popularizing legal knowledge, we should attend to training backbone cadres and experimental work this year and next. In the course of popularizing legal knowledge, the broad masses of cadres, particularly leading cadres and judicial cadres, are the main targets to whom we should disseminate legal knowledge. The provincial CPC Committee has decided to use the textbooks compiled by the Ministry of Justice for cadres as teaching materials to disseminate the nine categories of general legal knowledge which were defined in the national plan for conducting propaganda and education on the legal system to cadres of the provincial party and government organs, mass organizations, enterprises, and establishments in a period between this September and next April.

The conference emphatically pointed out that in the course of popularizing legal knowledge, it is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership. The CPC Committees and government department at all levels as well as the leading cadres should take the lead in this work and should realistically solve the practical problems cropping up in the work of popularizing legal knowledge.

CSO: 4005/1290

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CONVENES MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK031230 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 August, the general office of the provincial Commission for Guiding Party Rectification held an experience-exchange meeting of the provincial level organs that had consolidated and developed the results scored in the party rectification drive.

Attending the meeting were more than 200 persons, including secretaries of the party committees and party leading members' groups of the departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus under the provincial-level organs, who are in charge of party rectification work, and secretaries of the party committees under the organs.

At the meeting, the general office of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial water resources and communications departments delivered reports introducing their experience gained in the work of consolidating and developing the results scored in the party rectification drive. The common characteristics of their experience are as follows: In consolidating and developing the results scored in the party rectification drive, the party committees of these units have had a clear understanding, adopted a firm attitude toward the work, taken the initiative in work, and displayed the spirit of creating something new.

Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech, in which he put forward the major tasks and demands in further consolidating and developing the results scored in the party rectification drive, while analyzing the situation in the previous work done by the provincial-level organs in consolidating and developing the results scored in the party rectification drive and the new situation and new problems cropping up in building the party.

Comrade Zhou Wenhua stated: In order to further do a good job in consolidating and developing the results scored in the party rectification drive, it is imperative to successfully grasp the following five tasks:

1. Efforts should be made to insist on building socialist material and spiritual civilizations simultaneously in order to ensure and promote the program of conducting reforms.

2. Efforts should be made to realistically do a good job in conducting education on ideals and discipline in order to strive to enhance party spirit among party members.
3. Efforts should be made to earnestly correct the malpractices in order to achieve, as soon as possible, a turn for the better in party style.
4. Efforts should be made to continuously strengthen the building of leading bodies, the third echelon, and of the entire rank of cadres in line with the four requirements.
5. Efforts should be made to earnestly conduct management over the regular work of building the party.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhou Wenhua pointed out: Further consolidation and developing the results scored in the party rectification drive is work undertaken by the entire party. The party committees and the leading party members' groups should strengthen their guidance and their work of inspection and supervision in order to sum up and exchange their experience gained in the work and to carry out the work in a better manner.

CSO: 4005/1290

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CHECKS OBSCENE AUDIO/VIDEO PRODUCTS

SK060351 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial Audio and Video Products Management Department recently investigated a network selling audio and video products in Harbin. In 3 days alone, it investigated some 100 audio and video products shops and stalls, confiscated some 15,000 cases of illegal audio and video products, and 17 sets of illegal duplicating and recording equipment.

The contents of some of the confiscated audio and video products were reactionary, absurd, and obscene. Some were produced by unauthorized audio and video manufacturing units and some were smuggled products from Hong Kong and foreign countries. Also some others were inferior or fake brand-name audio and video products. These filthy products have seriously harmed the building of our country's socialist spiritual civilization, and seriously corroded the physical and mental health of the broad masses of people, particularly the young people. However, up to now, some audio and video production units and individuals have still neglected the repeated injunctions of the country's relevant departments and have repeatedly imported, distributed, and illegally duplicated, recorded and sold unhealthy audio and video products. Some shops and stalls have shown no interest in the relevant audio and video management regulations, stocked their shops with merchandise blindly, and created serious consequences. They have harmed themselves as well as the broad masses of customers.

CSO: 4005/1290

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES-- In line with the report submitted for approval by Guan Shuren, governor of Liaoning Province, the 15th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Liaoning Provincial People's Congress approved the following government personnel changes: 1. Fang Guoda [2075 2654 1129] was appointed director of the Liaoning Provincial Culture Department, and Hao Ruhui [6786 3067 1920] was dismissed from his post of director of the provincial Culture Department. 2. Zheng Hua [6774 5478] was appointed director of the Liaoning Provincial Forestry Department, and Zhang Ming was dismissed from his post of director of the provincial Forestry Department. 3. Hu Gicheng [5170 0769 2052] was dismissed from his post of director of the Liaoning Provincial Judicial Department. 4. Zhang Jiufu [1728 0046 6346] was dismissed from his post of director of the Liaoning Provincial Civil Affairs Department. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 July 85 p 1]

LIAONING PEASANTS' EDUCATION--According to statistics recently compiled by the departments concerned, more than 6,600 peasants throughout Liaoning Province passed the qualification examination for agricultural technicians at the county level, and more than 67,000 peasants have passed such an examination at the township level. More than 25,000 peasants were promoted to cadre posts at the grassroots levels and more than 25,000 peasants were selected as teachers of middle and elementary schools and peasants' cultural and technical schools. At present, 5 million peasants throughout the province are studying in colleges, schools, and training classes. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Services in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jul 85]

CHANGCHUN TELEVISION STATION BEGINS BROADCASTING--Changchun Television Station formally began broadcasting today. A ceremony to mark this occasion was held at 0800. Xiao Chun, secretary of the Changchun CPC Committee, cut the ribbon for the station. Chen Zhenkang, deputy secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee and mayor, delivered a speech at the inauguration ceremony. Preparations for the construction of the Changchun Television Station began at the end of 1983. Out of the concern of provincial and Changchun City leaders, and the [words indistinct] of the personages of various circles of Changchun City, this television station began broadcasting 2 months ahead of schedule. Beginning today, this station will broadcast educational programs, news, literature and art programs, and programs on special topics on channel No 9 every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Aug 85]

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEMBERS--The following is the announcement of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee: The 15th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Liaoning Provincial People's Congress heard the "report" given by the credentials committee on 15 July with regard to the examination of the additional deputies' qualification and approved the report as well. The six qualified additional deputies are as follows: Wang Fei, female, [3769 7236]; Deng Zhongru, Jiang Bo [1206 3134]; Ahang Tiejun, Zhang Ming, and Cui Ronghan. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 85 p 1]

LIAONING CPPCC ADOPTS ADDITIONAL MEMBERS--[Namelist of the added members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, adopted on 11 July at the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial CPPCC Committee]--The added members of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee are listed as follows in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: Ding Jianrui [0002 0294 6904], Wang Zaolai [3769 2483 0171]; Wang Yayan [3769 0068 1484], female; Wang Yizhen [3769 7328 2823]; Yin Zuojun [1438 0146 6511]; Xu Zhao [6079 6096]; Liu Wanliang [0491 8001 5328]; Zhuang Shaolin [8369 4801 2651]; Lu Xiaoping [0712 2556 5493], Yu Mai [0151 6701]; Yang Gi [2799 1142]; Wu Yu [0702 0205], female, Ying Chengzeng [2019 2110 2582]; Chen Jizhi [7115 4949 1807]; Li Yuguo [2621 5940 0948]; Meng Fan [1322 0416], female, Man nationality; Shang Bin [1424 2430]; Ying Ruochi [5391 5387 3069]; Yu Wencui [0205 2429 4733]; Xu Shaofu; Gian Guanghu [6929 0342 3338]; Gu Shaoqiu [7357 4801 5941]; Gai Lu [5556 4389]; Yan Boaqin [7051 1405 3830], female; Cao Youyuan [3580 0147 0337]; Qi Zhenhua [2058 2182 5478], Pan Youye [3382 0147 2814]. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 1]

HEILONGJIANG PERSONNEL CHANGES ADOPTED--The decision on personnel changes submitted for approval by Hou Jie, governor of Heilongjiang Province, which was adopted at the 16th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress on 7 July 1985, is as follows: Jing Bowen is appointed chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Education Committee (additional post). Jing Bowen is dismissed from the post of director of the Heilongjiang Provincial Higher Educational Bureau. Liu Gongping [0491 0361 1627] is dismissed from the post of director of the Heilongjiang Provincial Education Department. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 85 p 1]

CSO: 4005/1290

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CURBS UNAUTHORIZED RUNNING OF SCHOOLS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Liu Bingqi [0491 3521 3823]: "Shaanxi Curbs Unauthorized Colleges and Technical Secondary Schools"]

[Text] In a recent circular, the Shaanxi provincial party committee and people's government demanded the rectification of the practice of operating colleges and technical secondary schools (classes) without authorization and the unhealthy tendencies of education for profit, selling diplomas and fraud.

The circular states: mass operation of schools has made many achievements, but some unhealthy tendencies have also emerged. The main problems are that, ignoring the procedure required by the state and without approval, some organs, groups and individuals, and certain cadres and teachers of a few regular higher institutions and technical secondary schools set up and ran so-called colleges and technical secondary schools (classes). The educational ideology of many of them is incorrect. They onesidedly pursue revenue and profit. As long as tuition is paid, no applicant is refused. Their tuition charge usually exceeds state stipulations, with some of them as high as 2,300 yuan. Some students are only of elementary school level. Some units which select and send students to the schools are actually using government money to buy diplomas for their workers and children and connected households. What is even worse is that some unauthorized schools (classes) collude with regular higher institutions and technical secondary schools, mutually utilizing each other, practicing fraud and buying and selling diplomas.

The circular points out: The practice of operating schools and classes, collecting fees, issuing diplomas or promising to issue diplomas creates many abuses and an undesirable impact. First, it seriously interfered with the normal teaching order of some regular higher institutions and technical secondary schools and damages the quality of teaching. Second, it caters to the one-sided pursuit of academic record and unearned titles, an undesirable trend in society. Third, it fosters the unhealthy tendencies of fraud, favoritism and entering by the back door. The broad masses are very dissatisfied, and many people have continuously written to the leading party and government organs to complain. To rectify the situation, the Shaanxi provincial party committee and government have formulated regulations, including the following:

The state gives no recognition to the so-called colleges and technical secondary schools (classes) which have not completed the state's required procedure and obtained approval, nor to the academic records of their graduates.

The graduation diplomas and the academic course completion and academic record certificates issued by this type of schools are all invalidated. The units to which the students or their parents belong may not pay the students' expenses either directly or in disguise; teachers of regular colleges and technical secondary schools may not teach in such schools.

Leading cadres on active duty may not casually express support to the colleges and technical secondary schools (classes) which have not been approved by the provincial government, and nor may they assume any titular positions.

In case of unauthorized schools in the future, the responsibilities of their leaders and those granting approval will be investigated.

Regular colleges and technical secondary schools must create and strengthen a management system on the printing and issuance of graduation diplomas for students admitted under state plans, including tuition-paying day students, students trained on behalf of others, cadres taking special courses, and the students of correspondence schools and night universities. The diplomas issued to students of these categories only become valid after examination by the provincial higher education bureau.

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CSO: 4005/1277

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA RECEIVES STATE AID IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Ningxia Constructs Rural School Buildings To Popularize Elementary Education"]

[Text] To build and expand rural school housing and accelerate the spread of elementary education, the Ministry of Education, State Planning Commission, State Supplies Bureau and Construction Bank this year subsidized Ningxia with 4 million yuan in "allocation instead of loan" for investment in elementary school capital construction and for capital construction expenditure budget (capital construction loan fund). The concern and support of the central government greatly raised the enthusiasm of Ningxia's masses in education.

In 1983 and 1984, the state subsidized the region with a total of 8 million yuan in special fund for elementary education. This year, the state again gave the region 4 million yuan in special investment for elementary education. The state also decided that the principal of the investment need not be repaid.

In line with the spirit of provisions relevant to the state's subsidiary investment in elementary education, the region's departments concerned decided to focus the use of the money in the rural areas of Haiyuan and Xiji, where the economy and education are backward, for new and expanded elementary school housing, in order to enable all the school-age children in such areas to attend school.

The concern and support of the central government greatly raised the enthusiasm of the region's local areas and masses in education. Many communes and brigades eagerly raised funds for schools and the masses donated labor and material for school buildings. In 1983 and 1984, the region built more than 117,400 square meters of elementary school housing, surpassing the planned construction by more than 37,400 square meters. The support of the state and the effort of the local areas fairly successfully solved the elementary education problem of the children, and the enrollment rate of the region's school-age children rose from the 82.1 percent of 1982 to 89.5 percent in 1984. It is predicted that, when the state's 1985 investment in elementary school capital construction produces its effect, the enrollment rate will reach 90 percent or more in October this year.

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CSO: 4005/1278

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CRACKS DOWN HARD ON CRIMES

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Shaanxi Cracks Down on Crimes Against the People"]

[Text] The Shaanxi provincial party committee held a meeting in the afternoon of 16 July to study the spirit of provincial governor Li Qingwei's [2621 1987 0251] 15 July speech on drastically cracking down on crimes against the people and to make specific plans.

The units concerned under the provincial party committee and government and the responsible comrades of three cities attended the meeting. Vice governor Zeng Shenda [2582 1957 6671] gave a speech. He said: Today, there are four focal points of attack: 1. the manufacture and sale of quack remedies; 2. the manufacture and sale of spoilt and deteriorated meat products and of food products and beverages contaminated by poisonous and harmful substances; 3. counterfeiting and resale of name brand and quality products; 4. speculation, profiteering and swindling. The meeting declared: to carry out the work, the province has formed a coordination group headed by Comrade Zeng Shenda, and the office is located in the provincial bureau of standard.

The meeting demanded that all prefectures, cities, counties and districts, especially the cities of Xian, Baoji and Xianyang, take positive actions and launch self-investigations. Upon discovery of criminal activities, they must handle the cases severely, promptly and strictly. In regard to criminal violations, those deserving sentencing must be sentenced, and those deserving severe sentences must be severely sentenced. There must be no leniency. Some typical cases must be earnestly prosecuted before the end of the month. They must launch the masses to inform on and expose criminal activities and gave protection to the informants. Criminal elements violating the law should recognize the situation, surrender themselves and confess and seek lighter punishment.

After the meeting, the participants viewed some of the counterfeit and inferior products seized in Xian city and soon to be destroyed. They expressed their strong indignation.

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CSO: 4005/1278

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN GUERILLA WARFARE

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 6, 9 Jun 85 pp 28-29

[Article by Commander Wang Shizhen [3769 0013 3791] of Jining Military Sub-district, Shandong: "A General Talk on the Characteristics of Modern Guerilla Warfare"]

[Text] The speedy development of modern science and technology has already and will in a progressively profound way affect all aspects of war. Beyond doubt, as an adaptable and flexible mode of combat, future guerilla warfare will have many new changes.

This article aims to offer the author's views on this subject.

1. The battlefield will be very extensive, but the scope of combat will correspondingly shrink.

The battlefield of modern guerilla warfare, same as the other forms of combat, will expand day after day, but the scope of combat will evidently be different from that of the regular combat, meaning corresponding reduction in size. One of the characteristics of modern guerilla warfare is the antithesis and the connection of this "one big and one small" in the structural factor of modern battlefield.

In the battlefield of the future will appear all kinds of high performance weapon systems, battlefield surveillance systems and target search systems. Their striking power is strong, mobility is good, exploration distance is far, and IFF ability high. This situation affects guerilla warfare in the following two ways: on the one hand, due to the extensive expansion of the battlefield, combat has become full depth, omnidirectional and three dimensional, an extensive battlefield is provided for guerilla warfare, especially the enemy's extensive rear area and extensive war front, which are ideal grounds for guerilla warfare; at the same time, modern weapons equipment provide the guerilla armed bands with the material factors in the combat in an extensive area. On the other hand, the enemy's modern weapons and equipment increase the difficulties of guerilla warfare, especially the development in the system of target capture and battlefield surveillance have given guerilla combat many problems.

For solving the contradiction of activating in an extensive space and of concealing the activities, dispersing activities and reducing the scope of combat must be emphasized in the tactical ideology of guerilla combat.

The invading enemy will inevitably extend the war front and create an extensive rear area to maintain its superiority in strength to conduct an assault in depth. Yet due to limits in military strength and the difficulty in supplies, it is impossible to carry out an effective control in an extensive war front. Therefore, in the extensive areas amid and at the rear of the enemy, guerilla armed bands definitely cannot and do not have the conditions to concentrate a large force for carrying out a battle of annihilation; they should and possibly can organize many well trained and mobile units and teams strong in combat power to attack and maneuver in all directions, and launch small scaled and dispersed guerilla combats in the length of the battle front to attack the enemy unceasingly from all directions, consume the enemy's ability to sustain operations, cut apart and then extend the enemy's war front to pin down large number of its offensive force in its rear area, and then annihilate its offensive strength. On the contrary, disregarding objective factors to concentrate guerilla armed bands to chew the "bones" at the enemy's rear will hardly have the change of bringing into play the maximum combat strength of guerilla combat.

To defeat the high-speed and in-depth offensive of the enemy's main force, the whole power of people's war should be brought into play. One of the key factors in bringing into play their entire might is the number of guerilla battlefields that can be opened up. The more battlefields opened up, the more guerilla armed bands will not only be able to launch guerilla combat in the areas occupied by the enemy, but also launch diversionary attacks in their attack route thereby distracting the enemy's attention from the target areas and strike at the enemy's immediate strategy. On the contrary, if the number of battlefields to be opened up is few, the guerilla armed bands not only reduce their area of "movement" but also tie their hands in "hitting" the enemy, thus losing the room for maneuver, and allowing the enemy to restrict combat to a limited area and take resolute action against us to force our guerilla force fight a losing guerilla "decisive battle."

2. The combat should possess independent nature and mobility, and therefore guerilla armed bands are required to be strong in coordinated combat.

The war under modern conditions has heightened the certainty and the possibility of guerilla armed bands in independent and mobile combats, and is a grave challenge to the traditional single arm of service system of the guerilla armed force.

First of all, the increase in the mobile ability of the invading enemy, especially the use of large numbers of helicopters will render a radical change of guerilla warfare towards the three dimensional direction, and the encirclement and counter-encirclement battles in guerilla warfare will be extraordinarily radical. The situation in the future guerilla battle ground will be very intricate and complicated, and may change many times in a moment. The chaotic situation in the battlefield for us and the enemy to interlock each other in jigsaw patterns is becoming more and more common. The situation of our guerilla armed force being encircled and cut apart by the enemy will inevitably happen.

Next, due to the continuous increase in the might of modern weapons in inflicting casualties and in destruction, a guerilla armed force can reduce its casualties to the minimum and preserve itself only through independent and mobile actions. This requires giving the basic level commanding officers full authority to flexibly deal with the ever changing situation in the battlefield, flexibly fight deep thrust battles and to decisively and timely make use of fleeting opportunities.

The new technical revolution has provided a never better factor for controlling the future battle ground. For instance the use of digital communication systems, light beam communication system, simplex and multiplex operating short wave radio stations and automatic battle ground frequency spectrum control system will be able to protect the communication link between a small unit (fendui) and its superior, subordinate and neighboring friendly forces during independent combats. The use of military system engineering measures will enable small units (fendui) in selecting the best formula for independently accomplishing the combat task.

After all, the armed forces engaging in guerilla warfare tasks in modern wars, irrespective of size, will confront the question of independent combat. To meet the needs of independent and mobile combat, we must construct the guerilla armed force into a small scaled combined combat unit, and elevate its coordinated combat level in order to enable it accomplish guerilla warfare tasks. For example, in a future war, our guerilla combat will not only aim at hitting the enemy's tanks and armored vehicles, but also at the targets of the enemy's command posts, missile bases, oil pipes, field storages and helicopter pads. Therefore, the guerilla armed forces with independent combat tasks should have not only rather advanced weapons, but also rather advanced reconnaissance equipments, anti-aircraft weapons, communication equipments possessing strong anti-harassment ability, infrared night vision equipment, etc., and at the same time, a system meeting the requirements of modern guerilla warfare is established.

3. Confronting the grave challenge of antiguerrilla warfare, war tactical background has become more complicated, and combat environments have become extraordinarily cruel.

Antiguerilla troops appeared during the Second World War, such as the American "green berets" and the British "gaylord" troops. However, under the war conditions of those days, their number and scope of combat were limited, did not and could not have a profound effect on guerilla tactics. After the 1960's, some countries gradually used a set of complete military theory and military equipments to build the special force for use in antiguerrilla warfare, for them to bring into play a special role in the more and more practical wars. It can be expected that when our future enemy invades our country it will use antiguerrilla troops to cope with our guerilla warfare, and the enemy's antiguerrilla measures will unceasingly change. This will make the combat background of future guerilla warfare very complicated, and our guerilla armed forces will bear new psychological pressure to face a very dangerous battlefield environment.

4. Variation of the targets to be hit, combats will change more frequently, and war tactics will be better able to cope with emergency.

The coordination level of modern troops is high. Modern wars are three dimensional. This will make the targets to be hit in guerilla warfare very extensive, from their ability to sustain operations to the logistics defense system, from the ground to the air and the sea, from hitting the infantry to hitting tanks, armored vehicles and helicopters, and from the lines to the points, all are the targets to be hit in guerilla warfare. The variation of targets have provided the areas of operation for future guerilla warfare, and only through hitting at the enemy's various targets extensively can the enemy's superiority be effectively be suppressed, and the supplementary role of our guerillas to the main force and the regular warfare be brought into play.

In view of the big increase in the defensive and resistance strength of the enemy's targets, guerilla armed bands must possess the speedy ability to cope with emergencies. For example, in striking at the enemy, they must be prepared to cope with the enemy's sudden ground, air or combined ground and air anti-guerilla activities, and change their mode of combat in a mobile and speedy way. Take for example the demolition assault under the present circumstance, the close blockade at the enemy's rear in adopting various kinds of protection and concealment measures and the development in antidemolition assault tactics have brought about a series of problems to the actions of the guerilla armed force. It is possible that before the materialization of our guerilla's demolition assault action, enemy helicopters suddenly fly over our head and use their aerial fire power to counterattack, and then the reinforcement detachment on the ground encircles to annihilate our demolition force by taking advantage of the results of aerial firing by helicopters. When this situation happens, the guerilla armed bands must speedily change their demolition assault to breaking out of encirclement and from striking at the enemy's ground targets to coping with targets in the air. Actual combat on the contemporary guerilla battlefield, modern guerilla warfare generally has the following three forms: (1) frequent change in the form of combat, and the frequency of changes increases within a unit of time. (2) speedy change from striking predetermined ground targets to combined ground and air targets. (3) simultaneous use of different forms of guerilla combat. We can see from here that elevating the level of tactics and the technique of command will be the key in winning modern guerilla warfare.

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CSO: 4005/1258

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC OPENING OF MILITIA WORK

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 4, 9 Apr 85 p 17

[Article by Political Commissar Liu Dongfan [0491 2639 5672] of Liaoning Provincial Military District: "Militia Work Should Change from 'Closed Type' to 'Open Type'"]

[Text] Recently I have often been thinking of one problem. What is Chaoyang Heavy Machinery Plant's most splendid achievement? I have also studied this question with my colleagues. We all feel that the valuable think in the experience of Chaoyang Heavy Machinery Plant was the big stride it made towards "the open type" from the past "closed type" militia work of limiting it to war preparedness training and the few hours of political lessons each year.

The so-called "open type" is firstly the expansion of the scope of activities in militia work to unleash militia work in the wide area of economic construction. This question has not yet been fully solved in some people's armed forces departments. Some comrades, due to their past prolonged experience of "taking class struggles as the key link" in operating the militia, have a weak concept of the economy. For example, some of them are not concerned of the total economic situation and unilaterally emphasize the importance of the militia; some of them take economic construction as a local matter having little connection with the people's armed forces department; and others take organizing the militia to participate in production as a mere measure for acquiring the support of the leadership and the masses to the militia work. This will only result in narrowing the path of the militia work. Only by involving ourselves in economic activities by having the organization of the militia participate in economic construction as their primary task, taking the initiative to meet the requirements of the new situation of economic construction, adjusting and reforming the militia work, positively creating favorable factors, and endeavoring to reduce the burden on the masses that the militia work can show unlimited vitality and militia construction can open up a wide path.

Next, the so-called "open type" is the change from the past concept of paying attention to weapons and neglecting labor in cultivating the militia in simple "soldier" training to grasping military, political, science and culture and cultivating the talent for dual labor and military uses. Within the recent year, more and more units have started to pay attention to this aspect. Practice has proved that only if we establish the new concept of talent, there is plenty

of room for cultivating the talent for both labor and military uses. For example, making militia training bases and training points comprehensive schools for cultivating talented people in giving them military and political training as well as letting them study science and technology; using "the houses of youth militia" as bases to set up militia night schools and S&T forums; encouraging and supporting the militia to participate in various kinds of cultural supplementary classes, technical training classes and wisdom development centers; helping the militia develop commodity production and launch S&T demonstration, S&T consultation and information service activities; and propagandizing various kinds of talent models, and organizing the exchange of experience in talent cultivation.

Again, the so-called change from "closed type" to "open type" means the change from the situation of dull and simple militia activities to colorful ones that suit the characteristics of youths. In this respect Chaoyang Heavy Machinery Plant has acquired very good experience. The people's armed forces department of this plant, aside from organizing the militia to positively participate in the activities benefiting the society and various military athletic activities, organized with the related components of the plant cultural performances, social dances, music appreciation meetings, story telling meetings, speech meetings, set up fine arts, calligraphy, photography and philately exhibitions, and organized militia soldiers possessing special talents to participate in dance, model airplane, embroidery, and cultural cells. In these varied and colorful activities, militia soldiers had favorable influence exerted on their character, their knowledge enhanced and quality improved, having thus subtly propelled the development of enterprise production and militia construction. If this experience of Chaoyang Heavy Machinery Plant is popularized, is it possible to attract more youths to militia organization?

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITIA SELF-RELIANCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 6, 9 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by Deputy Commander Qi Kaiyan [4847 0418 1484] of Liaoning Provincial Military District: "From 'Sticking Out Hands' to 'Self-Creation'"]

[Text] A cluster of happy numbers.

Recently the rural militia work reform conference of our province announced a set of happy numbers. In 1984, while the vast rural militia in the entire province led the people to prosperity, 50 percent of the village people's armed forces departments and 41 percent of the rural militia companies launched the activity of "using labor to maintain the military and using soldiers to maintain soldiers" by engaging in more than 100 agricultural, industrial, husbandry and commercial items to create more than 5 million yuan of net profit, which is equal to 41 percent of the rural militia training expenses in the entire province. After the announcement of these numbers, the spirit of all the participants buoyed up. They all happily said that "by continuing grasping this situation, the aspect of the militia work sticking out its hands to ask for money and materials will terminate in the not distant future."

We must change the situation of asking for money and materials.

In early 1984, the leadership of our provincial military district led work teams to investigate the rural militia work reform in the villages of Tieling and Fushun. The investigation discovered two totally different situations.

Some units, due to insufficient operational expenses, and the need of the people's armed forces department to carry out basic construction, organize militia training and other activities, could not but ask for money and materials from the local components. The masses complained about this situation.

The people's armed forces departments of other units, while mobilizing the militia to work diligently towards prosperity, also made measures to suit local conditions by organizing the militia to launch the planting of the militia's crops, engaging in small enterprise and contracting production. The income from these activities, after deducting the portion for the militia soldiers, was used for training subsidies, and purchasing books, and cultural and athletic equipment, lessening the burden on the masses, and at the same time increasing the wealth of the society.

The party committee of our provincial military district carried out a conscientious study of these 2 aspects and concluded that for the militia work to obey the general aspect of economic construction, they should work themselves to open up new source of income and change the situation of sticking out hands for money and materials. Therefore, the activity of "using labor to maintain the military and using soldiers to maintain soldiers" was speedily developed in our province.

Exert efforts in organization and guidance.

Since the booming rise in the entire province the activity of using labor to maintain the military, we exerted efforts in correct guidance and scientific organization, and emphasized the following:

Formulate programs and make unified arrangements. The Tieling area placed using labor to maintain the military into its annual work program. Many units have accomplished the "2 integrations" of integrating the village people's armed forces department with the militia company in operation levels, and of integrating long items with short items in operation measures.

Making measures to suit local situations and develop superiority. The economic foundation of places vary and their situations are different. It is therefore impossible to have only one mode of production activity. Da Lian area is mainly in animal husbandry and orchards; Fushun, Benqi and Dandong areas are mainly in forestry; while the villages and towns in Yingkou area have good foundation in operating enterprises, they engage in industry, commerce and service trades.

Variation in operation and not limited to one form. The paths to prosperity are many, and the production activity of the militia should be multi-channelled and not limited to one form. At present, the militia organizations in Liaoning Province have changed from engaging in single planting to the trades of transplanting, breeding, industry, commerce, construction, service, transportation and processing.

Strict in policy and strong in guidance. In our development of the activity of using the labor to maintain the military, we especially emphasize enhancing the concept of policy, making clear the distinction between right and wrong, and paying attention to using the income mainly on militia construction.

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TAIWAN

COMMUNIST PRESS ADMITS LIES ON RESISTANCE WAR

OW181020 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chinese communist press slapped its own face again this week by admitting that it was the government troops under President Chiang Kai-shek who did the fighting during China's war of resistance against the Japanese invasion.

The official PEKING WEEKLY stressed the war contributions of President Chiang's government in a long article entitled "Reevaluating the War in China." In recalling the Marco Polo Bridge Incident on 7 July 1938, which marked the beginning of China's 8-year war of resistance, the CHINA NEWS AGENCY acknowledged that the first shot against the invaders was fired by a government regiment of the Republic of China. The HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY also credited President Chiang's government troops for bearing the brunt of the fighting, although it claimed that the communist troops did some diversionary fighting from behind the enemy lines. Peking's national and local papers also joined in the propaganda about-face by reporting the heroic sacrifices of China's wartime heroes fighting under President Chiang's command.

It was not the first time Peking's propaganda was contradicting itself. In the regime's endless power struggles, its propaganda outlets have been forced to admit having lied many times. This time, however, Peking's about-face has nothing to do with domestic politics. It is aimed at the Republic of China on Taiwan. By acknowledging the wartime contributions of President Chiang's government troops, Peking is trying to create the impression that it has genuinely reformed and to lower the Republic of China's guard against its sinister designs.

As far as the Chinese people are concerned, they will never be fooled by Peking's consistent lying that President Chiang's troops used American-supplied weapons to fight communist insurgents instead of Japanese invaders. This is because a substantial portion of the Chinese people who were either participants or eye-witnesses to the war are still alive today. Despite the previous communist propaganda about the war of resistance, the fact remains that it was Mao Tse-tung who capitalized on the war to build up his troops at the expense of government forces engaging the enemy on the front line. Otherwise, how can Peking explain the fact that several hundred general officers in the government troops were killed in action, while not a single ranking communist officer was lost in battle.

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL CHIDES JAPAN--Taipei, Aug 16 (CNA)--No Japanese with a conscience should ever forget the benefits the late President Chiang Kai-shek gave to Japan after the end of World War II, Chen Li-fu, senior advisor to the president said Friday. Chen said that benefiting from the late president's policy of "benevolence in return for malevolence," Japan recovered after the war and established itself the world economic superpower it is today. However, Chen said Japan did not keep in mind the lesson of history. It did not give full support to the Republic of China in its dealing of international affairs. Moreover, Chen said, to all Chinese disappointment, Japan is collaborating with the Chinese Communists in an attempt to exploit the mainland market for commercial interests. Chen made the remarks in a party sponsored by the visiting Japanese Daikoshia commemorating the 40th anniversary of the ending of World War II. Daikoshia, a veterans organization in Japan, is here to express Japanese gratitude and pay respects to the memory of the late President Chiang for his kindness to Japan after the war. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 17 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/353

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

FREEDOM OF CREATION ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 2, Feb 85 pp 6-8

[Article by Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159]: "Freedom of Creation"]

[Text] In no other country could a writers conference draw so much nationwide attention as it does in China. Nor would the Chinese people pay so much attention to a writers congress 20 years ago. This event represents the result of important changes in China and in Chinese literature.

After all, hasn't everything been changing in China? The only difference is that some changes have borne fruit while others have not.

Best Way To Understand China

In the 1950's, how many people actually read the works of their contemporary writers? True, many did read such celebrated works as "The Red Cliff" [Hong Yan], "The Song of Youth" [Qingchun Zhi Ge] and "Expansive Forests and Snowfields" [Lin Hai Xue Yuan] which helped them learn history and party loyalty but said very little about what was happening around them and the questions on their minds. It took 20 more years before they found answers to those questions in such works of fiction as "Li Sunda Builds a House" [Li Sunda Cao Wu] by Gao Xiaosheng, "Black Banners" [Hei Qi] by Liu Zhen and "Convict Li Tongzhong's Story" [Fanren Li Tongzhong de Gushi] by Zhang Yigong.

In a short span of about 2 years, many young people who had nothing to do with literature suddenly became avid readers of literary publications. Any literary publication once loaned out would not be returned until it was completely worn out by successive readers. It was common for a local literary publication to have 100,000 or more copies in circulation. Then a change took place after 1981 as a considerable number of readers turned their attention to other reading materials. The demand for serious literary works continued to decline while the market became flooded with more than a million copies of publications of thrilling and mystical stories. There have been very few explanations of this change.

In spite of this, however, contemporary Chinese literature has finally penetrated the lives of the people and become an indispensable part of the lives of many who do not necessarily want to make literary creation their career. In his report to the Congress of the Chinese Writers Association last December, Zhang Guangnian gave a vivid and impressive presentation of vigorous literary development in the past 5 years (See RENMIN WENXUE, "People's Literature," Feb 85). I wish to add that compared to philosophy, the social sciences and the mass media, literature has gone far ahead, far above the level attained in 1956. So the best way to understand China is to read Chinese fiction and reportage.

Ups and Downs of Freedom of Creation

The congress crested the moment it began. (Wu Zuguang said humorously in his speech later that it was too dramatic for him to put his mind to rest. We'll discuss that later.) In a congratulatory address at the opening session of the congress, Hu Qili, speaking on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, declared unequivocally that freedom of literary creation must be safeguarded. "Freedom of creation" was not preceded by any limiting clauses. This freedom, longed for and sought after by the writers for a long time, was a pleasant surprise the moment it actually came into their possession.

As a matter of fact, we must say the policy to "let 100 flowers blossom and 100 schools of thought contend" announced in 1956 was meant to expand the freedom of literary creation, and it actually had done so for about a year before it was rescinded. The subsequent 10 years saw the freedom of literary creation shrink continually until its demise. It marked a decade when the path of literature narrowed more and more until it reached a dead end. In his congratulatory address to the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers Association in December 1979, Deng Xiaoping announced once again the expansion of the freedom of creation (he did not use this particular term but said there is no need to control and interfere with what a writer wants to write and how he does it). This has led to the literary flourishing of the past 5 years. But there were ups and downs during that time. Some people were ever anxious to oppose rightism, that is to say, to limit the freedom of creation for practically the same reasons cited in the writings published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY, January 1957, by a group of four, including Chen Qitong and Ma Hanbin. They amount to no more than saying that when literature goes astray, it is bad for the public and should be placed under control. But they cited "bourgeois liberalization," a term coined in the 1950's by Western bourgeois newspaper reporters. This is a term I still do not understand even though I have been pondering over it for 5 years. Does it imply that we have no need to import it from abroad since we already have too much proletarian freedom? Does it mean that when freedom exceeds a given limit, it automatically becomes bourgeois and must be cut back?

Even those who habitually love to quote Marxism-Leninism do not necessarily go by the quotations in every case. The term "bourgeois liberalization" is nowhere to be found in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Mao Zedong and they did not oppose liberalization. Marx, Engels and company said over and over again that the purpose of the communist movement is to emancipate mankind and

expand individual freedom. Lenin even went so far as to say that once the proletarian revolution in the European capitalist countries triumphed, it would still require continued efforts to expand democratic freedom because the bourgeoisie had not done enough in this particular area.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the term "freedom" has not appeared too frequently in our language. We run into it more frequently in the criticism of this or that individual for his "liberalism," or in the criticism of certain individuals or factions (such as the bourgeois rightists after 1957) for advocating "bourgeois liberal democratic thought," or in the criticism of "capitalist free competition" in works on economics. It is also used in the policy of "more collectivization and less freedom" and the alternating relaxation and restriction of the "free market."

Consequently, it is not surprising that some people feel alarmed whenever "freedom" is mentioned because it suggests that one must be ready to criticize or be criticized. They have forgotten that a socialist society, if conditions permit, should give people more freedom than does any capitalist society.

Interesting Episode of Applause

It was an interesting episode when the longest applause took place at the opening ceremony. I sat in the front row. Chen Qingyu (wife of a writer whose pen name is Dali) was reading aloud to the audience the congratulatory messages and the third message she read was Zhou Yang's short telephone message from a hospital. I was expecting the audience to applaud but I was startled when the entire audience applauded for nearly 2 minutes. "What does this?" I believe I was not the only one trying to figure this out: Is this meant to show respect? If so, that should not take more than 10 seconds of applause. Is this to express sympathy for an ailing old man and wish for his recovery? If so, that takes about 5 more seconds of applause. There is more than 1 minute of applause unaccounted for. What does that mean?

After the adjournment, people still kept discussing the matter. I overheard the word "history." When I tried to listen more attentively, I heard people say "ruthless." In a hubbub of voices, I could not distinguish whether they were saying "gave up" or "decided."

It is widely known that Zhou Yang had been pretty "left" once. I mentioned his name in a report entitled "Shanghai Lost in Thought" which I wrote in Shanghai in May 1957. When I compared the number of writers and literary works of 1930's with those of the 1950's, I said casually "because there could no longer be another Lu Xun to contend with Zhou Yang." In reality, I was referring to the abnormal relationship between the Propaganda Department of the CPC Committee and the writers. As recently as 1980, Zhou Yang was still criticized by those of the literary and art circles who knew very little about the situation at that time. Since then, Zhou Yang's credibility has improved quietly. Actually, very few of his writings have been published and his controversial speech "A Discussion of a Few Theoretical Problems of Marxism," as far as I can

recall, was published in the RENMIN RIBAO as late as March 1983. Things in China are unpredictable. Most writers, handicapped by poor means of communication and transportation and the locations of their residences, rarely socialize except when they run into one another at occasional meetings. This is true of all those who live in Beijing. But certain information spreads surprisingly fast and far. What a writer said in his critique of a book could reach out as fast as the responses voiced by writers and readers of various localities are fed back.

Everyone felt sorry that Bajin was unable to attend the congress. This old gentleman has published very little writing in recent years. Although some of his collected works printed in Hong Kong are also published in China, the circulation is limited. But people still appreciate his refusal in recent years to do anyone's bidding. The election of the Shanghai Writers Congress has become a laughingstock.

Way To Assess the Election of the Council

The policy of "freedom of creation" pronounced by the CPC Central Committee at the Congress of the Chinese Writers Association was a spectacular breakthrough for the people of the cultural circles (including theoretical research and mass media). The election procedure used by the Congress of the Chinese Writers Association will have a definite impact on the practice of democracy in China, especially the election of the leading organs of various mass organizations.

The significance of certain things in China can not be fully gauged unless they are compared with what has happened in the past. Take this election, for instance. It looks simple and commonplace. But when you compare it with such arrangements as the leadership corps, the nomination of candidates by higher authorities and the "graded elections," you then appreciate what it really implies.

Strictly speaking, the delegates to the Congress did not reflect precisely the existing condition of the Chinese literary circles. The major force of literary creation in most recent years consists of the middle aged and the young because more and more influential works are done by writers and poets under 50 years of age. Yet only a little over one-third of the delegates to this congress were under 55 years of age and the democratic procedure of delegate election was not fully applied by all the provinces and delegates.

Some influential writers, such as Dai Houying and Sha Yexin, are not yet members of the Chinese Writers Association. If they were, they could attend the congress as invited delegates.

The list of candidates for election to the council was provided by the various provinces and regions before last September. The recommendation of the CPC Central Committee that the leading organ of the Chinese Writers Association should be elected by the writers and not designated by higher authorities was

announced last December. According to the old tradition, candidates for election to the council were decided by a leading department of each province or region without going through a democratic election by the association members. To rectify this short-coming, the delegates proposed a few options: direct election of council members by the 800 or more delegates from among themselves without any nominated candidates, or increase both the number of candidates and the electoral differential to about 50 percent.... The congress presidium voted to allow each delegation to nominate more candidates for council membership. The fact that it had to ask for a reduction later as too many candidates had been nominated proved unpleasant to lots of people. The electoral differential for council membership still stayed at 25 percent as originally scheduled. Some 220 were elected by secret balloting from among 300 candidates according to a plurality instead of a majority. The outcome of the election was generally acceptable to all concerned.

My Assessment of the Votes I Received

The number of votes I received surprised everybody, including myself. I believe the votes were cast not necessarily for me but to indicate that the Chinese still need and have not rejected certain schools of writing and certain ways of creative writing. Perhaps one-half of the votes were cast for the RENMIN RIBAO because if that newspaper had not published my report, fewer people would have known me. As for myself, I just feel scared and embarrassed because I know how little weight I carry. Judged by talent and ability, I should rank far below many other people.

This was not a gathering and election of young people and radicals. I hope this will help some comrades understand that my writings in most recent years are helpful and not harmful to the Chinese people and that I am not a dissident.

When the congress was in session, I felt sorry that the voters knew very little and maybe not at all about those who are on the candidate list. Take that candidate, for instance. What is his attitude toward the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? What did he do during the disturbances in the literary circles? What role did he play to bring about unity and prosperity to the Chinese literary world? What are his contributions?...

It is difficult for one to make a correct choice without a good knowledge of all these.

How could this problem be resolved? Since we could not copy the bourgeois election campaigns, we have to do something else. In a word, this is a missing link in our democratic life, which requires casting. If the delegates were in a position to know all these about the candidates, the outcome of this election would be a bit different.

Unprecedented events took place in some delegations because the people there knew each other better and had more opportunities to exercise their democratic rights. The delegations of Shanghai Municipality and Hubei Province withdrew

the candidates they had nominated for the council. Some Sichuan delegates lodged with the presidium their objection to two nominated candidates, but they did not take any action within their delegations. The presidium neither discussed nor acted on the matter, and they were elected in spite of the objection.

When the council was about to elect its presidium, chairman and vice chairmen, the views of the council members prevailed even though there was a list of candidates. After discussion by the various delegations, that list was revised.

Compared to the past, the election this time is one step closer to democracy. People under 60 years of age account for 40 percent of the members of the newly elected presidium and 38 percent of the council members are middle-aged and young people under 50 years of age. These age groups accounted for less than 10 percent of the preceding presidium and council.

Crucial Problems Confronting Us

Such being the case, what will happen next?

The democratic election of the leading organs of the Writers Association will have a far-reaching impact on the elections of the provincial, regional and municipal branches of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Writers Association and the coming Fifth Congress of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles. But the extent of the real power of these democratically elected leadership corps is still a problem awaiting clarification.

Could the policy of freedom of creation be fully implemented? Would it run into opposition? Would any form of struggle break out?

These are what concern the delegates the most. The consensus is that since the influence of leftist dogmatism on literature and art is still deep-rooted, it calls for more struggles. Not long ago, weren't there people in the literary and art circles who opposed rightism but not "leftism?" But the situation has not been the same in various provinces and regions. The situation is better in such places as Guangdong, Jiangsu, Hebei, Fujian, Liaoning and Hunan.

No matter what happens, the CPC Central Committee has finally announced a policy to safeguard the freedom of literary creation. This makes the situation vastly different. The crucial problems confronting us all are to raise the attainment of writers and see to it that every writer treasures and does not abuse the hard-won freedom of creation.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

SHANGHAI PLANS INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR EXPORT

HK310241 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS NEWS supplement) in English 31 Jul 85 p 1

[By Olivia Sin]

[Text] Authorities in Shanghai are encouraging its factories to produce more goods for export to boost foreign exchange earnings, according to a senior city official, Mr Mao Jingquan.

Mr Mao, who is heading a delegation to Hong Kong, admitted the city's exports had dropped in the past few months.

Latest statistics from China showed that Shanghai's total exports in the first half of this year were U.S. \$11.99 billion, a drop of 2.3 percent over the same period last year.

Mr Mao, vice-chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said the slowdown in exports could be attributed to a number of factors, including the conversion rate of renminbi against foreign currencies.

He refused to elaborate.

Mr Mao said in view of the foreign exchange squeeze imposed by Beijing, Shanghai will have to rely on itself to earn more foreign exchange to finance its development programmes.

He said Beijing had not yet announced concrete measures to speed up the development of Shanghai, one of the four "priority" coastal cities.

Chinese authorities announced earlier this month that emphasis will be placed on the development of four of the 14 coastal cities, while the rate of development in the others will be slowed down.

The other "priority" cities are Guangzhou, Tianjin and Dalian.

Mr Mao said he expects proposals for the city's development to be included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90).

Mr Mao is heading a 106-member delegation to attend a two-week practical management training session, known as the "Hong Kong Fortnight".

The session is part of the Shanghai Management Development Programme sponsored by the Chinese University and the Jiao Tong University in Shanghai.

Before coming here the participants underwent a 10-week theoretical training course in Shanghai conducted by lecturers from Hong Kong and the U.S.

The participants, with an average age of 40, hold important positions in various institutions, such as banks, factories and government departments.

In Hong Kong, they will visit a wide range of commercial operations, including the Hong Kong Aircargo Terminal, China Light and Power Co and Carlsberg Brewery.

They will also do a special four-day on-the-job-study at 30 local companies.

According to the assistant programme director, Mr Shem Xiongfei, the need for management training in Shanghai and other parts of China is enormous.

He said most of China's specialists, engineers and technicians lack knowledge of modern management.

Management knowledge, he said, is proving more important today as most Chinese enterprises are being made responsible for their own profits and losses.

"Without the necessary training, one would find it hard to prepare budgets and increase efficiency," he said.

Prof Fan Xu, director of the "Hong Kong Fortnight Mission", said many colleges and universities in China have set up management courses to satisfy the growing demand.

He said he hoped the Shanghai Management Development Programme, which started last year, will continue for some time.

The Shanghai Management Programme is estimated to cost about U.S. \$50,000.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

NETHERLANDS BANK ANNOUNCES OPENING OF BEIJING OFFICE

HK300523 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS NEWS supplement)
in English 30 Jul 85 p 1

[By Cecilia Ko]

[Text] Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N. V. (Amro Bank) announced yesterday China has granted it permission to open a representative office in Beijing.

The announcement comes after the signing of the Sino-Dutch Economic and Technological Co-operation Agreement during Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the Netherlands in the middle of last month.

It is the first Dutch bank to open an office in China, Mr Michael J. Drabbe, a member of the bank's board of managing directors said in a statement issued in Holland.

Banking sources expect more Dutch banks to open offices in China.

Mr Drabbe said the bank's China divisions in Hong Kong and Amsterdam will be expanded along with the opening of the Beijing office.

The Beijing representative will report to Mr Jack Gillespie, Amro's regional manager (Asia/Pacific), located in Hong Kong.

Mr Gillespie told BUSINESS NEWS his bank has seen a growing number of Dutch companies sign supplier contracts for a variety of projects in China.

[?] said: "We, from Hong Kong, have taken a significant risk position in China and the Beijing office will be in a good position to facilitate project financing in the country."

The staff of the China desk in Hong Kong will be increased from two to five and it will continue to oversee the development of the China market, he added.

According to Mr Gillespie, the bank has participated in the financing of the Shanghai Hilton Hotel project and the Garden Hotel in Guangzhou.

It has also provided loans for a number of manufacturing projects in the Zhuhai special economic zone, he said.

According to some Dutch bankers, Sino-Dutch bilateral trade is expected to increase following Mr Zhao's visit.

The heads of the Chinese and Dutch governments held talks for the first time since 1980 to establish closer cooperation in trade and technological exchanges.

An agreement on the protection of investments between the two countries was signed during Mr Zhao's visit.

Mr Gillespie said Amro Bank has old ties with China and has been active in China business in recent years.

He conceded that with the relationship between the two countries improving, bilateral trade will continue to grow, providing more opportunities for Dutch banks.

Last year, Sino-Dutch trade reached U.S. \$500 million, up 13.6 percent over 1983.

Mr Gillespie said apart from trade finance, Amro Bank is also keen on helping Chinese corporations raise funds on the Eurodollar market.

"We are an underwriter of the deutschemark bonds issued by the Bank of China," he said.

Amro Bank had total assets of U.S. \$41 billion at the end of last year and is ranked the largest commercial bank in the Netherlands.

Apart from the Hong Kong branch, opened about four years ago, it has branches in Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, and Sri Lanka.

Pierson, Helddring and Pierson N.V., a locally-incorporated licensed deposit-taking company, is the bank's wholly-owned subsidiary.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

SHENZHEN OFFICIALS PREDICT SLOWER TRADE WITH HONG KONG

HK210508 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 21 Jul 85 p 2

[HONG KONG STANDARD "special report" by Tim Hamlett, Tsang Shuk-ua, Annie Lam, and Ivan Lo: "Curbs on Imports May Cut Into Trading With Hong Kong"]

[Text] Economic activity between Hong Kong and the Shenzhen special economic zone [SEZ] will slacken in the second half of the year, Shenzhen officials told THE STANDARD.

This is the expected result of the mainland's nation-wide efforts to protect its foreign exchange reserves by limiting imports and controlling bank credit.

Imports of consumer goods, which drain the foreign exchange reserves without offering any prospect of returns, are the chief target of the new controls. Motorcycles and computers are expected to be the items most affected.

Mr Soc. Tam, the China desk adviser of Hokkaido Takushuku Bank Ltd, said imports of these items had fallen by 30 to 40 percent in the first half of this year, and the reduction was most marked in May and June.

Foreign company assembly ventures in the SEZ with products sold domestically, seen as a drain on the mainland's U.S. dollars, are not being offered new contracts.

Earlier this year, the municipal government refused to renew an assembly contract with a Japanese motorcycle company.

Japanese traders said that between March, when new provisions for foreign exchange control were announced, and June the number of contracts reached had been considerably reduced.

One of them said their representative office in the SEZ had gained no contracts between March and May.

A spokesman for Trilease International Ltd, a leasing company formed by three banks, said the number of lease contracts had fallen in the quarter to June because of the mainland's new policy on foreign exchange.

However, another China desk head of a foreign bank said the number of contracts signed within the same period was not affected.

But he said Hong Kong exporters now had to wait longer to get their bills paid, because of the SEZ's shortage of foreign exchange.

Mr Tam, the China adviser of the Japanese bank, said small-scale business in the SEZ was at a standstill while bigger firms were still adopting a wait-and-see approach.

Dissatisfaction with the foreign exchange provision had deterred many overseas investors from participating in SEZ joint ventures, whose earnings were in renminbi.

He said the performance in the second half of this year would depend on when the foreign exchange provisions applying to overseas investors could be relaxed.

Another China trade adviser of a local bank said foreign investment in more advanced technology would not be affected by the foreign exchange controls. Only investment in consumer products would be curbed.

The mainland's central government has formulated a code of Penal Provisions for Violations of Exchange Control to guard against unlawful acquisition of foreign exchange, in view of the continuing drain on the state's foreign exchange reserves.

China's U.S. dollar reserves fell to U.S. \$11.3 billion in the first quarter of this year from U.S. \$16.6 billion six months before, a plunge of over 30 percent.

As a result of the ensuing efforts to control spending, more provinces had less cash to invest.

This year's foreign exchange allocation to the SEZ was sharply reduced.

The allocation for the SEZ had been U.S. \$90 million a year, of which U.S. \$30 million was used to pay for industries and enterprises, according to Mr Lin Zuji, the secretary-general of the SEZ.

In order to maintain the SEZ's function as a "window" of China's foreign trade relations and to attract foreign capital to further China's open door policy, the central Chinese government relaxed rules governing the availability of foreign exchange to foreigners, overseas Chinese and joint ventures which made domestic sales.

Senior China officials have promised that imports for joint ventures, wholly-owned foreign ventures and cooperation ventures will be permitted to continue.

China controls imports by assigning the Bank of China as the sole issuing bank of letter of credit.

Such letters will not be issued for import items without the endorsement of the Chinese authorities, such as the foreign exchange control bureau.

In order to control bank credit, 26 financial institutions are designated exclusively as guarantors. Other financial institutions are designated exclusively as guarantors. Other financial institutions have to obtain individual approval from the Foreign Exchange Control Bureau to perform this function.

The central government has also tightened control on the export of domestic products through the SEZ by centralizing the marketing of export items produced by several provinces.

This is to eliminate competitive price-cutting between various provinces and to control the amount of exports to keep prices up.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BIDS INVITED FOR JIANGSU ONSHORE OIL FIELDS

HK290429 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS NEWS supplement)
in English 29 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[By Olivia Sin]

[Text] China has for the first time formally invited oil companies to submit bids to jointly exploit hydrocarbons on its onshore field in Jiangsu province.

Industry sources in Guangzhou told BUSINESS NEWS China has offered to sell data on the promising Subei area in Jiangsu.

The deadline for submitting bids will be 25 December.

The invitation came after China signed the first joint venture onshore contract with an Australian consortium in May to explore oil on Hainan Island.

The Hainan contract was awarded after detailed negotiations but not through a formal tender system.

Jiangsu is one of the 10 provinces south of Yangtze River which are open to joint ventures for onshore oil exploration activities.

It is learnt that many oil companies are interested in the onshore fields and have agreed to buy the data package of the Subei area.

However, the procedures for inviting onshore bids were criticized by some oil executives as "disorganized."

Foreign oil companies are concerned about the lack of legislation covering onshore oil exploitation.

Also, there is no law governing the imposition of tax and customs duties on onshore oil ventures.

Oil executives said they wanted to know whether the preferential taxes and duties enjoyed by offshore oil companies would apply to onshore operators.

Besides, unlike the two commercial rounds of offshore oil bidding, foreign companies are not being provided with a model contract governing onshore oil activities.

This has led to criticism that the onshore bids are not being conducted in an equally professional manner as the offshore rounds and that China may be moving too fast in opening its onshore fields.

The state-owned China National Oil Development Corporation (CNODC), under the Ministry of Petroleum, has been authorized to open the 10 southern provinces to oil companies.

Apart from Jiangsu, the nine are Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, Anhui, Guizhou, and Yunnan.

Industry sources said China has some small productive fields in Jiangsu and there will be enough information for foreign companies to decide whether to bid.

Some oilmen said the Jiangsu fields could be viewed as an extension of the Yellow Sea oil structures and the prospects look good.

But others said the onshore fields open to foreign companies are likely to contain only medium to small finds.

Oil companies are also concerned about China's poor land transportation links, the difficulties of land acquisition and the problems of hilly and rocky terrain.

By contrast, offshore oil drilling poses no acquisition problem and the drilling blocks can always be reached by helicopter and supply vessel.

Besides, oil companies said working onshore will be more complicated than offshore since the former involves more Chinese departments such as the public transport department and the water and electricity bureaus.

Nevertheless, drilling costs onshore are lower than offshore, estimated at about U.S. \$10 million per well.

But seismic surveys onshore cost more than the offshore surveys.

The speedy development of onshore oil fields was interpreted as a measure to boost China's oil output in view of the discouraging results in the offshore oil program.

A spokesman for CNODC's new office in Guangzhou told BUSINESS NEWS that China is looking for special skills and technology from foreign companies to overcome problems facing its onshore fields like swampy areas, volcanic rock structures, and hilly terrain.

For instance, he said the Leizhou Peninsula in Zhanjiang, Guangdong, and Hainan Island are covered with volcanic rock and that onshore oil fields in Guangxi Province are hidden under mountain ranges.

That is why, he said, China will not seek tenders for some areas but will cooperate with foreign operators having special skills.

"We will be flexible in opening our onshore fields," he said, adding that more contracts may be signed after detailed negotiations, similar to the Hainan Island deal.

The spokesman said since China announced the opening of the 10 southern provinces in April, more than 40 oil companies have sent delegations to inspect the onshore fields.

Some of the delegates came from the world's "seven sisters" such as Esso, Texaco and British Petroleum.

He said data packages for other provinces are being compiled and will be sold to companies when they are ready.

Given the lack of organized data, he said he could not give the reserve figure for the onshore fields in the 10 provinces.

The spokesman agreed that laws should be promulgated to protect the interests of foreign oil companies in onshore oil ventures.

"We are drafting regulations covering onshore oil exploitation," he said.

He added that tax benefits enjoyed by offshore companies are likely to be applied to onshore ventures.

Like the offshore exploration activities, onshore operators are expected to shoulder all drilling expenses, he said.

In cases of development and production, China can opt to invest up to 51 percent in the venture.

On land acquisition, the spokesman said China will be responsible for compensating its citizens for resuming their farms, fields, or apartments.

"The acquisition will be done in stages as the drilling program goes along," he said.

He said 11 small fields are producing oil in Jiangsu and there will be enough information for oil companies to decide whether to bid.

The spokesman said onshore drilling is less expensive and less risky than offshore ventures.

"Onshore activities are unlikely to be affected by typhoons," he said, adding that helicopters and supply vessels are not necessary in many onshore areas.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HENAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN HONG KONG ON INVESTMENT PROJECTS

HK240449 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS NEWS supplement)
in English 24 Jul 85 p 3

[By Lau Wai-kong]

[Text] The Henan Foreign Economic and Technical Co-operation Delegation and Foreign Trade Group, which will leave the territory tomorrow, is holding talks with Hong Kong investors on 10 projects with a total value of between U.S. \$200 and \$300 million.

A spokesman for the delegation said that of the 128 projects where Henan is seeking foreign participation, contacts with potential investors has been established for about 60.

The interest has come from both Hong Kong and overseas businessmen, he said.

Henan is inviting foreign investment in agriculture, textiles and forestry, but the spokesman declined to reveal the sums involved in individual projects because of quotation problems.

Henan will organize a trade negotiation session in the province next month aimed at presenting firm proposals to potential investors, he said.

Hong Kong investors have expressed interest in Henan's natural resources, light industry and textiles.

While the Hong Kong businessmen have no experience in the natural resources field, they have support from and contacts with overseas enterprises, he added.

He hoped these projects -- in the form of joint ventures, co-operative ventures, or compensation trade -- could serve China's needs and at the same time earn foreign exchange.

More than 10 investment projects are under discussion, most of them in the light industry and textiles fields.

Following the Hong Kong initiative, Henan will be sending similar delegations to other countries on the same mission, the spokesman said.

He conceded that Henan's development in energy, transport and communications is still short of the Chinese Government's requirements.

However, he expected the province's rich resources in energy and raw materials to play an important role in China's economic development.

Following in the Henan team's footsteps, a foreign trade delegation from Hebei province arrived in Hong Kong this week to woo investors in the territory.

Hebei has a total of 104 projects on its shopping list.

The head of the delegation, Mr Zong Shuhua, Director of the Economic Commission of Hebei, said the province has around 17,000 industrial enterprises with fixed assets worth a total of 26.6 billion renminbi (HK\$72 billion).

From 1979 to 1984, Hebei imported more than 200 advanced technical projects from overseas suppliers and entered into 72 schemes employing foreign funds, he said.

The province has absorbed foreign investment totalling U.S. \$800 million.

Hebei is now focusing on improving industries such as textiles, pottery, medicine, food, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, mechanical engineering and electronics, he added.

Mr Zong expected the transfer of these technologies to help reduce energy costs, enhance quality and develop new processing technologies and materials.

At the same time, it would create foreign exchange earnings.

"Moreover, the province plans to set up knowledge-intensive and technology-intensive new enterprises, he added.

Trade with Hong Kong accounts for about 27 percent of Hebei's import and export trade, Mr Zong said.

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END